THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Latest Advices by Mail.

Napoleon "Interviewed"

A Defense of His Policy.

Prince Leopold's Candidature.

How King William Regarded It

Minister Bancroft's Despatch

The Fortress of Metz.

NAPOLEON "INTERVIEWED."

The Most National War Ever Undertaken—France Not Prepared for It—"A Very Clever Man Wanting too Much and too Quickly."

The following is the full report of the alleged "interview" by an Englishman with the Emperor Napoleon, already referred to by cable telegram:—

To the Editor of the London Daily Telegraph:

—Sir:—Experience has warned me that authoritative expressions of opinion emanating from the protagonists in a great political crisis rarely find their way into foreign newspapers. It is with the purpose of enabling your readers to form their own judgment upon the views now expressed by the Emperor Napoleon, that I venture to repeat the words which he yesterday employed while speaking to a friend and to myself during an interview with which he honored us at the Tuileries. I must begin by remarking that I have known the Emperor for many years, and have seldom seen him looking better. When last I spoke with him, five months ago, he looked careworn and haggard, with a complexion more than usually sallow and ash-colored. Yesterday his face looked fuller, his eye bright, his cheek healthy. I wish in addition to premise that, after he had spoken, I inquired whether we were at liberty to repeat his words *a haute voix*. He answered, "I wish nothing better than that I should be represented to the people of England as holding these views."

The Emperor, after speaking with his usual quiet kindliness upon some private matters, turned suddenly to the political situation of France and of Europe. He said:—"One fortnight before the utterance of the Duke de Gramont in the Corps Legislatif—which utterance has, as it seems to me, been so unjustly reflected upon by the English press—I had no notion that war was at hand, nor am I, even at this moment, by any means prepared for it. I trusted that, when the Duke de Gramont had set me straight with France by speaking manfully in public as to the Hohenzollern candidature, I should be able so to manipulate and handle the controversy as to make peace certain. But France has slipped out of my hand. I cannot rule unless I lead. This is the most national war that in my time France has undertaken, and I have no choice but to advance at the head of a public opinion which I can neither storm nor check. In addition, M. de Bismarck, although a very clever man, wants too much, and wants it too quick.

"After the victory of Prussia in 1866, I reminded him that but for the friendly and self-denying neutrality of France he could never have achieved such marvels. I pointed out to him that I had never moved a French soldier near to the Rhine frontier during the continuance of the German war. I quoted to him from his own letter in which he thanked me for my abstinence, and said that he had left neither a Prussian gun nor a Prussian soldier upon the Rhine, but had thrown Prussia's whole and undivided strength against Austria and her allies. I told him that, as some slight return for my friendly inactivity, I thought that he might surrender Luxemburg, and one or two other little towns which gravely menace our frontier, to France. I added that in this way he would, by a trifling sacrifice, easily forgotten by Prussia in view of her enormous successes and acquisitions, pacify the French nation, whose jealousies it was so easy to arouse, so difficult to disarm.

"M. de Bismarck replied to me, after some delay, Not one foot of territory, whether Prussian or neutral, can I resign. But, perhaps, if I were to make some further acquisition, I could make some concessions. How, for instance, if I were to take Holland? What would France want as a sop for Holland?

"I replied," said the Emperor, "that if he attempted to take Holland, it meant war with France; and there the conversation, in which M. de Bismarck and M. de Benedetti were the interlocutors, came to an end."

I have repeated this conversation as nearly as possible in the Emperor's words. While we were speaking, the Duc de Trevise brought a despatch was to the effect that "the 11th Corps of the Prussian army were at that moment trooping into Treves." I have little, sir, to add to this recapitulation. These words which I have faithfully endeavored to interpret must speak for themselves. I am, sir, yours, etc., AN ENGLISHMAN.

PARIS, Friday evening, July 23.

PRINCE LEOPOLD.

Minister Bancroft's Version of How King William Received the Announcement of His Candidature.

The following Washington despatch to the Boston *Post* gives fuller details of Minister Bancroft's recent despatch:

The State Department has a long despatch from Minister Bancroft, relating principally to the action of the King of Prussia in the matter of the offer of the Spanish crown to Prince Leopold. Mr. Bancroft says that as soon as the nature of the proposition from Spain became known to King William, he exerted all his influence to induce the Prince to decline it promptly, telling him that in the present condition of the various factions in Spain he could not expect to ascend the throne in quiet, and that he would certainly meet the same fate as Maximillian, and lose his head. The Prince, however, declined to accept this advice, and gave the King to understand that he should accept. Thereupon the King called his council together, and submitted the case to them at length, and then requested an opinion whether under the North-German Constitution he had sufficient authority to peremptorily forbid Prince Leopold from accepting. The council finally decided that the King could not exercise such authority; that Germany was so far republican that nothing in its Constitution forbade its citizens from emigrating to other States and accepting office there. After the King had thus actively exerted himself in the interest of peace, he became convinced that Napoleon was simply using the question as a pretext, and that he was determined to force a war. The King abandoned his efforts and turned his attention to military preparations. Mr. Bancroft feels certain that King William has had no thought at any time of interfering in the affairs of Spain, either by securing the throne for a German prince or by attempting in any other way to control matters in that kingdom. Our Minister indicates his strong belief that the war has been forced on Prussia without the least provocation on the part of its sovereign

METZ.

The Stronghold on the Moselle—Its Relations to the War and Capacity for Standing a Siege.

Professer D. H. Mahan, of the West Point Military Academy, writes as follows to the New York *Evening Post* concerning Metz, under date of August 9:—As Metz has now become the central point to which all the movements of the French and Prussian armies converge, and, therefore, the one upon which public interest will be concentrated for the next few days, I send you an offhand sketch of it and its main fortifications, reduced from a very accurate plan I obtained while residing there in 1829–30, and which was engraved in 1821 from surveys made by a member of the then French *Ingenieurs Geographes*.

Metz, after many vicissitudes, came, in the feudal period, under the protection of the German Emperors, and became virtually a free city. During this time she was fortified, in the method of the day, with walls flanked by round and square towers. In 1552-53 she placed herself under the protection of France, and Charles V of Germany, resenting this step, undertook to reduce her to her former dependence on Germany, by a siege which from its duration, the means displayed by him, and the obstinacy and skill of the defense, has placed it among the memorable affairs of this character. This defense was conducted by the celebrated Duke de Guise, surnamed *le balafre*, from a wound he had received on the face. At the moment when Charles, after making a breach in the walls, supposed the way into the place open to his columns, he found, to his mortification, that Guise had erected in rear of this breach a fortification stronger than the original, the one known ever since as the Retrenchment de Guise.

From its important strategical position the fortifications of Metz were remodelled and greatly added to by the celebrated Vauban. In the reign of Louis XV, Cormontaigne, another master of the art, added to its works two masterpieces, the Double Crown of Belle Croix and that of the Moselle; thus occupying two of the former most vulnerable points—that by which Charles V approached the city, and which lies one hundred and twenty-five feet above the level of the Moselle, and the approach to the suburb on the south, which is but slightly above the river level. Every resource of the engineer's art has been availed of in giving additional strength to this stronghold. The Double Crown of Belle Croix has a system of counter mines of three tiers, for a subterranean defense; and the valley of the Seille has been turned into account by damming back the waters, so as to flood to a considerable extent the ground above the city, and the ditches of the works on the north and east, and also to place in an accessible position an earthen work that flanks the approaches on the east fronts, and, by an arrangement of sluice gates within the city to drain off the water from them any moment, to sweep away the *debris* of any breech that might be made within them. Similar arrangements are made to fill the ditches of the Double Crown of the Moselle, and to lay under water the meadows to the Moselle bordering the south fronts.

But slight additions have been made to the fortifications since Cormontaigne's time. General d'Arco, during the French Revolution erected a small advanced work, in advance of the hornwork H, upon some pet plan of his own; but it is scarcely more than an engineering toy, though the General himself was really a man of eminent talent. Later, another small lunette, with flanking casements a la Hano, has been erected.

It is hardly within the scope of probabilities that in the present temper of the nations, when, to use a hackneyed phrase, war is sought to be made "short, sharp, and decisive," Prussia will besiege Metz, which is regarded in France as nearly impregnable. The works of Vauban and Cormontaigne have reduced its assailable points to three, each offering engineering difficulties to siege works of no little magnitude. The first is at the Double Crown of Belle Croix which lies on the narrow plateau between the valley of the Seille, on the east, and that of a small stream, called Ruisseau de Valliere, on the west. This outwork, if taken, would bring the besiegers in front of new difficulties in the lay of the ground towards the main enclosure, and in the defenses of this portion of it. The second is along the plateau on the east, lying between the vales of the Seille and Moselle. Here the difficulties lie in the narrowness of the front of approach, which is swept in flank by the inaccessible work in the artificial inundation that can be produced in the Seille valley; in the successive outworks, that of d'Arcon's lunette, which is mined, and that of Vauban's hornwork; behind which again lies the main enclosure, with ditches of extraordinary depth, through which a rapid current of water can be readily turned from the artificial inundation above the point where the Seille enters the city. The third point is the Double Crown of Moselle on the south of the city. This point, although intrinsically weaker than the others, has wide and deep ditches filled with water. To its rear lies the fortified suburb, which can only be reached by crossing the Moselle; and behind this again, the city, the quays of which can be converted into good defenses, and, with the Moselle, secure the city from an open assault.

What bearing Metz will have in the present struggle remains to be seen. If forced upon it, the French forces can find breathing space under its fire; but will this stop the march of the swelling masses of Germany now impelled onwards like a flood? Will it not be now as in that memorable campaign of 1814, when it stood like a strong door in an open field, around which the invader rolled onwards, on either side, scathless. Paris is now, as it ever has been, the grand decisive objective of every invading army, since grand armies came into vogue. Napoleon in vain threw himself into the rear of his enemies, in his last brilliant movement in 1814, without arresting the march of the prudent, timid Schwartzenberg. Will a beaten army under Metz stop the Prussians of to-day?

THE WOUNDED.

The Princess Victoria, of Prussia, Making Preparations for their Care.

The London *Morning Post* says:—

Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess, to whose benevolent initiative the country is indebted for many a useful and charitable institution, has in this trying hour addressed the following letter to the Committee of the Victoria Society for the relief of wounded soldiers:—

Once more the country calls its sons to the standard to fight for all that is nearest and dearest to us—the honor and independence of Germany. An enemy whom we have not offended grudges us the fruits of our victories, and strives to prevent us from completing our great national rank through the labors and the steady progress of peace. Affronted and insulted in its most sacred feelings, the whole people—the only army we have—takes up its well-tried arms to protect their hearths and their families. Thousands of wives and children are thus being deprived of their bread-winners. We cannot remove the sorrow weighing down their hearts, but we may guard them against distress. In all parts of the world the Germans gave brilliant proofs of patriotic devotion to their country when, a short time ago, we appealed to them to alleviate the sufferings consequent upon the struggles we had then undergone. We hope that this noble example will be repeated, and that charity will again step in to relieve the families of those who are prepared to sacrifice life and health in our behalf. Let us give speedily and bountifully that the defenders of our sacred national rights may take the field in the comforting consciousness that the future of their beloved ones is secure in kind hands.

I request the committee of the Victoria Institution for the Relief of Wounded Soldiers to devote themselves to this charitable work, and to open subscriptions and direct their application. VICTORIA.

New Palace, Potsdam, July 19.

This request of her Royal Highness has been immediately attended to by the committee. Herr F. W. Krause, the well-known banker, is the treasurer of the Victoria Institution.

SPAIN.

The Candidacy of Prince Leopold, and How It Was Received—The People and the Army Disgusted with the Government—Olozaga's Devotion to the Empress Eugenie.

The Madrid correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes as follows, under date of July 25th:—

If the future historian ever cares to record the mean and sordid politics of this day, he will be involved in a hopeless labyrinth in attempting to account for the sudden and apparently causeless revulsions of feeling we have witnessed in the last fortnight. When the Hozenhollern candidature was announced the entire ministerial press went solid in its favor—not merely as a Government measure, but as the best possible solution of the monarchical question. The veto of France produced an explosion of popular wrath, which was really fine and impressive for several days. There was nothing printed or talked of but defiance of Napoleon el Chico, and souvenirs of Bailen and the Dos de Mayo. The Republican press, while condemning the candidature, showed also a proper spirit of resentment at the insult of France.

But when Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, in a loyal effort to save the imperilled peace of the world, revoked his conditional acceptance of the Spanish crown, and France, notwithstanding, with brutal and savage insolence forced Prussia into war, the whole world looked naturally for some expression from the Government of Spain that it considered the fight its own; and that even if in the present crippled state of the Spanish nation war was impracticable, its cordial sympathies were with the great and magnanimous power that had refused to accede to the arrogant demand of France for the permanent and absolute humiliation of Spain.

The denunciations of the ministerial journals have died away. There are some which have even the shamelessness to talk of an *entente cordiale* with France. The Republican journals, as usual, preserve their noble and logical consistency. They opposed the Hohenzollern candidature, but utterly rejected the impertinent claim of Napoleon to manage their affairs—and now they denounce, in terms of just indignation, the infamy of those who would forget alike the voice of humanity and the outraged dignity of Spain, to strike hands with that enemy of the human race, whose weak and wicked hands have lighted in Europe the flame of war. The *Republica Iberica*, yesterday, gives a far warning to the government, that if, as it has been rumored, Prim is on the point of making an alliance with France, he can count no longer on the forbearance of the people. Even the moderate and conservative Republicans, who have insisted always on a peaceful and legal propaganda of their principles, now avow that with a government so lost to honor, so regardless of the true interests of Spain, nothing is left but violent resistance.

The arrogant assumption of sovereignty over the Peninsula, you would think, should have stung to madness the hidalgo spirit of this Government and people. But ever since the declaration of war there has been a sort of sneaking satisfaction that France picked a quarrel with Prussia instead of Spain for an act of the Spanish Government.

The sentiment of disgust at the attitude of the Government seems to be shared in some degree by the army. There was great feeling in military circles when the Imperial veto was presented by Mercier. All the young and active spirits who wanted glory and promotion turned their eyes at once to the Pyrenees. An immediate acceptance by the Government of the challenge of France would have been hailed with enthusiasm in the army in spite of the absurdity and hopelessness of the contest. This ebullition has not yet died away, and the prudence of the President of the Council is far from being appreciated by his subordinates.

The person who is, even more than Prim, held responsible for this attempt at bringing Spain and France together is Mr. Salustiana Olozaga, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris. This gentleman is a singular instance of the growing amiability of men towards the superior sex as they advance in years. A quarter of a century ago he was so little inclined to be patient with the caprices of royal youth and beauty that the Queen broke up the cabinet he presided over and drove him from the kingdom on account, as she said, of his rudeness to her. But in his over-ripe age his appreciation of feminine charms has so developed that his pretty countrywoman, the Empress Eugenie de Montijo, has gained so absolute a control over him that he has ceased to be a representative in any sense of Spanish interests in Paris. He is a faithful and devoted lackey of the Tuileries. The Hohenzollern matter, while it was under discussion, was kept secret from Olozaga.

Olozaga at once informed their majesties, on hearing the news, that he had nothing to do with it, and, in his devotion to his lovely patroness, he tendered his resignation to the Madrid Government. It was, of course, refused, and this has emboldened him in his anti-patriotic attitude at Paris.

He, and his supporters here—for he has quite a respectable following in the Progressista party of Spain—are just now in high glee over a recent diplomatic exploit of his, which they try to use in the interest of the *entente cordiale*. I refer to his success in obtaining an Imperial order for the retirement of Don Carlos from France.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Wall street was disturbed to-day by the presentation to it of two conundrums, in the solution of which it was largely occupied during the hours of business, to the exclusion of more profitable occupation and the confusion of values. First in chronological order among these was the precise meaning of Minister Magne's proposition in the French Chambers 'that the paper circulation of the Bank of France be limited to a thousand millions of francs.' A 'limitation' can scarcely mean an increase, especially when the existing legal circulation was four teen hundred millions; yet as such it has been generally interpreted. The phraseology of the despatch communicating the fact of this new issue is sufficiently doubtful to give rise to considerable speculation and inquiry in Wall street as to its precise meaning, which no one was prepared to positively declare. It seems, however, but reasonable to suppose that the use of word 'paper' means a new and additional issue of irredeemable currency to the extent mentioned, separate and distinct from all previous issues payable in coin. Conundrum No. 2 was suggested by the

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE BANK OF FRANCE,

and involved its proper influence upon this market, taken in connection with probable similar action in Berlin, should the war be prolonged. The most general expectation was an advance in the premium; but there are those who hold that such a proceeding will interrupt the movement of specie; that in consequence a decline here may be looked for. Against the latter view is the assertion that bills of exchange drawn from here and outstanding will require the shipment of coin to meet them. It is but proper to say the latter position is disputed, and its solution would seem at this time to be as difficult as many questions involved in the operation of our own Legal-tender act. It is confidently asserted by some, however, that bills of exchange already drawn will be met. The situation is, to say the least, complicated.

GOLD HIGHER.

"In the gold market the operators, ignoring all the later questions involved in the new situation, acted promptly upon the expectation that this transition from a specie-paying system to one based upon Government credit would, at all events, temporarily advance the price of gold, and went in at once upon the bull side. Gold opened at 117¼, but upon their free purchases was advanced in the course of the day to 118⅛. In the progress of this movement, in addition to the items above referred to, they were helped by the changes in that vague quantity known as 'the London quotation' for our bonds. Various and contradictory reports were received concerning its fluctuations, as on every day, the manner of transmitting such information being of the most confusing character."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR REPORTS BY CABLE

More Prussian Successes.

Two Fortresses Captured

The Siege of Strasburg

Rioting at Londonderry.

Forty Persons Injured

LATE DOMESTIC NEWS

Important Naval Intelligence.

Railroading in the West.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Siege of Strasburg—Address to the People.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The *Presse* publishes a proclamation addressed by the Prefect of Strasburg to the citizens. He says:—"Reports calculated to create uneasiness have been circulated. Some persons have dared to express the belief that Strasburg will surrender to the enemy without striking a blow. The ramparts are armed with 400 cannon, and the garrison is large. If we are attacked we will defend ourselves so long as there is a man left. Let all good citizens be reassured, and let the evil-disposed tremble."

The Londonderry Orange Celebration—Rioting and Bloodshed.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Orange celebration at Londonderry yesterday was attended with much violence. There were a number of desperate affrays, which assumed such proportions at one time that the riot act was read. Forty persons were more or less injured. At Enniskillen good order was maintained only by the presence of strong bodies of police and soldiers.

The Cholera.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The cholera has broken out in towns on the shores of the Black Sea, and vessels thence are quarantined at Liverpool.

Sir Robert Collier,

a candidate for the House of Commons, addressed a crowded meeting at Plymouth last night on the Franco-Prussian war.

The Ironclad Fleets.

The Prussian and French ironclad fleets were recently in close proximity off the mouth of the Elbe.

Metz and Strasburg.

The Prussians hold all avenues of communication between Metz and Strasburg.

[Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., banker of this city (Philadelphia), have received the following important despatches from the seat of war.]

Fresh Prussian Successes.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Prussians yesterday bombarded and captured the fortresses of Dulzelstein and Lichtenburg, in the Vosges Mountains.

The Crown Prince

is in the rear of Metz, and his army is within fifteen miles of Nancy.

Prussia Offers Peace.

It is believed in London that Prussia has offered peace.

The French Losses—Condition of MacMahon's Army.

News from the front is prohibited. It is stated the French losses are almost incredible, and General MacMahon is represented to be in a deplorable condition.

Failure of the Chassepot.

The Chassepot is said to prove deficient, and flint locks are to be substituted.

American Securities in Europe.

Frankfort advices report business in American 1862s last evening at 90½, which is the highest price since the late war panic. The London quotation also advanced to 86½.

Consols were decidedly firmer at 91⅝.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 13—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 91½; for account, 91⅝. American securities quiet. United States 5-20s, 1862s, 86; 1863s, o.d, 85⅜; 1867s, 85; 10-40s, 83⅜. Stocks quiet; Erie, 17½; Illinois Central, 106; Great Western, 21.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 12.—United States 5-20s closed at 91¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13—11:30 A. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 8¾d.; Orleans, 9d. Sales of the day estimated at 10,000 bales. California wheat, 10s. 10d.; red winter, 10s.@10s. 1d. Corn, 39s. 9d. for European.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—11:30 A. M.—Sugar easier at 31s @31s. 6d. on the spot, and flat at 26s. 9d.@27s., afloat. Refined petroleum quiet. Common rosin dull.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Rentes opened at 65f, 45c.

FROM NEW YORK.

Crushed to Death.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 13.—Patrick Burns, a laborer in Cooks & Barlow's brick-yard at Croton, N. Y., was killed last evening by the caving in of an embankment.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Stocks dull. Money 3@4 per cent. Gold, 117⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111½; do. 1864, do., 110⅝; do. 1865, do., 110¼; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 109⅝; do. 1868, 109¾; 10-40s, 107⅞. Virginia sixes, new, 63⅜; Missouri sixes, 90; Canton Co., 60¾; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central and Hudson River, 95¾; Erie, 22@; Reading, 96; Adams Express, 68¼; Michigan Central, 118½; Michigan Southern, 94¾; Illinois Central, 131; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106; Chicago and Rock Island, 114; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅜.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Accounts.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Navy Department has issued a general order to all disbursing officers of the navy, directing them to transmit all their accounts and vouchers direct to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, in accordance with the act of July 15, 1870. The order repeals all former orders conflicting with this, and also general order No. 155.

The Saranac,

flagship of Rear-Admiral Turner's Pacific Fleet, was at Callao July 22, preparing to sail for San Francisco direct, expecting to reach that point the first week in September, where he is to be relieved of the command of that fleet by Rear-Admiral Winslow, late commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

The Kearsarge,

Admiral Turner says, had just been despatched from Callao for San Francisco, via the Sandwich Islands. Upon reaching the Mare Island Yard she will be relieved by another vessel and laid up for repairs.

The Admiral also reports the Nyack on the way to Callao by advices from Panama.

The United States Steamer Guerriere,

Commodore Stevens, was placed in commission at New York on the 10th instant. She is to sail to the European station.

The Canadian Fishing Grounds.

The Guard sailed from New York, on the 11th instant, for the fishing grounds in Canadian waters.

FROM THE WEST.

Politics in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Aug. 12.—A telegram from Carter, Wyoming Territory, says that Church Howe has the entire delegation in Sweetwater, Utah, and Carson counties, which gives him one majority in the convention. It is now a settled fact that he will receive the Republican nomination for delegate in Congress.

Prosperity of Denver—Mechanics Wanted.

DENVER, Aug. 12.—Building is very active here, and there is a scarcity of carpenters and bricklayers. It is thought that one hundred persons in each of these trades could get immediate employment at $6 per day. Never before was there so much building going on. There are no vacant houses or stores in the city.

Missing.

A son of the Rev. B. F. Vincent left home this morning and has not yet been heard from. A large force is out searching for him.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad

will be completed and opened to Denver in a few days.

Railroad Matters.

The Denver, Central City, and Georgetown Railroad is a fixed fact. So, also, is the Denver and Boulder Railroad. The Denver and Golden Railroad will be completed in a month. This will make five railroads concentrating at this place.

Governor McCook

has gone on a visit to the White Run Indian Agency.

The Wagon Road

to Middle Park will soon be completed.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.

The Printers' Strike

has ended in a disastrous defeat of the strikers. The Typographical Union to-day adopted 60 cents per thousand ems, the rate prevailing before the strike, for day work, and 65 for work on morning newspapers. They also so amended their rules as to permit members of the Union to work in offices where "rats" are employed.

This result is the more emphatic because the printers' combination was so formidable as to compel immediate surrender on the part of every newspaper in the State with the exception of the daily *Bulletin* and daily *Call*. The proprietors of these two journals promptly denounced the strike as uncalled for, unjust, and ruinous, and gave notice that they would fight the movement to the bitter end, and that no striker should return to their offices on any terms. The result is as above stated, the new action of the Typographical Union having been adopted as the alternative of absolute dissolution of the organization.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Maine Senatorship.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 13.—A large and influential meeting of Republicans was held in the City Hall last evening in favor of Governor Joshua Chamberlain for United States Senator from this State in preference to Lot M. Morrill. Hon. Job Brown presided, and speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen. A committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, and resolutions were adopted expressive of the sentiments of those interested in the movement.

Fatal Accident.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—John Driscoll and John Brown, laborers, while excavating at York Hill last night, were instantly killed by the caving in of an embankment.

THE NEW YORK BAY DISASTER.

The Narrow Escape of 500 Visitors to Coney Island.

The New York *Sun* of this morning says:—

The steamer Norwalk, Captain Wilson, sailed from Coney Island last evening at half-past 7, and while between Fort Lafayette and Staten Island was struck amidships on the larboard side by the schooner Lady Ellen, bound from this city to Boston with coal. The night was cloudy and dark, a squall had just passed, the breeze was brisk, and the schooner was at full speed. She knocked the larboard paddlebox and wheel of the Norwalk away, and drove her bowsprit through the side of the steamer near the bow.

Thomas Sharkey, a builder of this city, who was on the spot, had two of his ribs broken by the bowsprit, and Lawrence Clancy was likewise injured, though slightly. A few persons were seated on the upper deck, near the paddlebox, and several fell into the water. Two of these were rescued, but the fate of the others is uncertain.

Assistant Alderman Duffy, of the Nineteenth ward, and Thomas Carroll, the proprietor of Brevoort Hall, were missed after the catastrophe. It is supposed that they have been lost. A Mr. Jackson, brother of a clerk in the *Daily News* office, is also said to be missing.

Two men, names unknown, rushed to the starboard side, and pushing the gangway plank overboard, leaped into the water, and supported themselves by it. They probably reached shore

Between five and six hundred passengers were on board the steamer. The excitement knew no bounds, especially on a cry being raised that the boat was sinking.

At the time of the concussion two kerosene lamps on a cabin table were overturned, but were not noticed by the passengers, who rushed to the deck. The kerosene caught on fire both on the table and the floor, and the horrors of a conflagration might have been added to the affair had not some one accidentally descended and given the alarm.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1870.

The money market is slowly but steadily working into a closer condition, not so much from the lack of supply or excessive demand as from a conservative course on the part of the banks. This excessive caution is due to the uncertainties attending the pending European war. There can be no doubt also that the deposit lines are being gradually contracted, thus reducing the balances available for loans at the banks.

Both call and time loans are quiet to-day, but the rates continue firm at 5@6 per cent. on the former, and at 6@8 per cent. on the latter for short dates.

Gold is rather weaker, but very steady, the sales fluctuating from the opening up to noon between 117⅛ and 117¼. There is a strong undertone perceptible.

Government bonds are supremely dull and rather weak.

Local stocks were quiet but steady. The sales were trifling. City sixes sold freely at 101¾@101⅞ for the new issue.

Reading Railroad sold at 47·94@48; Minehill at 50¾; Lehigh Valley at 57⅝; Norristown at 81; and Camden and Amboy at 116.

In Canal stocks no sales. 17 was bid for Schuylkill preferred and 34 for Lehigh. The balance of the list was overlooked.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$11800	City 6s, N.	1s. 101¾	100 sh	Read R	c. 48
$800	do	101¾	200	do	1s. c. 47·94
$600	do	1s. 101¾	100	do	1s. 48
$1000	W Jersey R 7s, cash	97¾	200	do	c. 47·94
$500	Leh 6s gold	1.. 89¾	20 sh	Minehill R	1s. 50¾
$5000	do	88½	20 sh	Leh Val	c. 57⅜
$10000	do	1s. 88½	83	do	1s. 57⅜
	6 sh Norrist'n R	81	1 sh	Penna R	58¾
			10 sh	Cam & Am R	116

AFTER BOARD.

$15800	City 6s, N.	1s. 101¾	300 sh	Read R	1s. b30. 48⅛
$6000	do	101¾	100	do	47·94
200 sh	Leh Nav	1s. 34¼	300	do	1s. 47·94

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1862, 111¼@111⅜; do. 1864, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1865, new, 109⅜@109⅝; do. 1867, do. 109⅜@109⅝; do. 1868, do. 109⅜@109⅝; 10-40s, 107⅜@107⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅞@112⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 117⅛@117⅜; Silver, 111@114; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 820@830; Central Pacific Railroad, 855@870; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 75b@770.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1864, 110⅜@110⅝; do. Nov. 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do. do., July, 109⅜@109⅝; do. do., 1867, 109⅜@109⅝; do. 1868, 109⅜@110; 10-40s, 107⅝@108; Pacifics, 112⅜@112¾. Gold, 117⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Aug. 13.—Bark is offered at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron without finding buyers. Tannor's Bark ranges from $13@19 per cord.

Seeds—Cloverseed is dull and sells at $9·25@9·50 from second hands. Timothy is in demand, and 100 bags were taken $5·25@4·50—an advance. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·25@2·30.

The Flour market is less active, but prices remain without change. There is very little demand either for shipments or home consumption, and only 600@700 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5·00@5·75; 100 barrels Ohio extras at $6·72; 200 barrels Northwestern extra family at $6·75@7·75; 200 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at $7·25@7·75; 200 barrels sour spring wheat do. do., on private terms; and Ohio do. do. at $7·25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour is scarce, and ranges from $6·10@6·25.

The Wheat market continues dull and depressed. Sales of old Pennsylvania red at $1·47@1·50; 2600 bushels new Indiana do. at $1·44@1·45; new Delaware do. at $1·30@1·40; and 15,000 bushels Indiana white at $1·46. Rye is steady at $1·10@1·12 for old Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is without change. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania yellow at $1@1·03; and 2000 bushels high Western mixed at 99c.@$1. Oats are unchanged. Sales of old Pennsylvania at 58@60c., and new Western and Delaware at 51@53c.

Whisky is dull, and 45 barrels Western iron-bound sold at $1.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Arrived, steamships Palmyra, from Liverpool, and Europa, from Glasgow.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Arrived, steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 13

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....81 | 11 A. M.....86 | 2 P. M.....91

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Com. Adams, Long, Norfolk, C. Haslam & Co.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Str Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, do.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Nor. brig Olaf Kyres, Larson, Belfast, L. Westergaard & Co.

Br. brig Camilla, Morgan, Gibraltar for orders, Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Hattie Lowe, Shearer, Norfolk, Va., Audenried, Norton & Co.

Schr Mary E. Simmons, Simmons, Boston, do.

Schr Mary Francis, McAndrew, Norfolk, Va., do.

Schr J. McShain, Cavenaugh, Georget'n, D.C., do.

Schr A. E Massey, Donnelly, do. do.

Schr Sarah A. Reed, Arnole, Medford, Reppher, Gordon & Co.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr Jonathan May, Neal, Boston, do.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, 7 days from Matanzas, with old iron to Michael Snee.

Brig Prentiss Hobbs, Snow, 11 days from Calbarien, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, 6 days from Wilmington, N. C., with shingles, rails, etc., to Taylor & Betts.

Schr J. W. McColley, Hubbard, from Leechville, N. C., with shingles to H. Croskey & Co.

Schr Maggie Cain, Scull, 8 days from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr A. Hammond, Paine, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.

Schr Caroline, Tice, from Millville, with soda ash to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Schr J. P. Little, Buckman, from Plymouth.

Schr M. B. Mahoney, Aderson, from Newport, R.I.

Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, from Providence.

Schr Trade Wind, Hoffman, from Boston.

Schr E. Bradley, Milligan, from Norwalk.

Schr Agnes Reppilier, McFadden, from Hartford.

Schr George H. Bent, Smith, from Boston.

Schr Sarah Wood, Hickman, from Boston.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 13.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

G. B. Moore, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Charles and Wells, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

Harry and Carrie, with lumber to D. R. Bautz & Co.

Martha Agnes, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Gen. J. M. Campbell, with lumber, for Camden.

Friendship, with coal, for Chester.

Quaker City, with coal, for Delaware City.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamers City of Brooklyn, Brooks, for Liverpool, and Columbia, Small, for Glasgow, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schrs Gustie Wilson, Lincoln, from Boston for Philadelphia; and J. A. Crawford, hence for Bridgeport, passed through Hell Gate yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

HOW TO READ THE NEWS.

From the Newark Advertiser.

Now that every eye is turned toward the critical situation in France, and every telegram is scanned with eager curiosity and sympathy with one or the other side, it is well to read news wisely and with some appreciation of the bias which is given to it by the source from whence it comes. In the first place, all despatches direct from Paris have been under the censorship and have been dictated in the interest of Louis Napoleon until night before last, when it suddenly became so doubtful as to who was master that the full news of the exciting and dangerous condition of affairs was allowed to be forwarded with very little modification. But only the New York *Times* kept open late enough to give the intelligence of the resignation of the Ollivier ministry, and the appointment of the Count de Palikao to succeed him. And here let us say for the *Times* that in this crisis it has not allowed its reporters to become editors and to control the foreign policy of the paper. If it has erred at all it has been in a too strict adherence to the letter of the despatches and a too careful avoidance of any expression of opinion upon probabilities of events to come. It was only yesterday that it indicated any bias editorially, and it is safe to concede the impartiality of whatever special news, aside from Associated Press despatches, it may publish.

The *Tribune* telegraphic correspondence, which is admirably full and graphic, suffers from the drawback of partisanship. Its London correspondent, Mr. Smalley, is a Red Republican, a liberal of the liberals, and all his despatches are colored by his views of European politics, in which he takes a lively interest. Much of the news he sends is colored by this feeling. It reminds us of the articles written to excuse a political defeat on the day after election, or equally of the exaggeration of a victory. The Paris correspondent, Clarence Cook, is more impartial, but his associations are of the same kind as Mr. Smalley's, and he is more or less affected by them. Both these gentlemen become advocates as well as reporters, but their telegrams, if judicially read, are of very high value. The *Herald* has not exhibited its usual enterprise in "specials," and uses only the Associated Press despatches, accompanying them with Bunsbyish editorial comments which are almost meaningless. The *World* shadows its advices with an unmistakable sympathy with the Emperor Napoleon, the natural outgrowth of American Democratic affiliation with European absolutism. As to the news from Prussian sources, it, like the French, is under Government censorship, but there is very little of it, and so far that little has proved to be reliable.

It will be seen that in the main the European crisis is faithfully reported, and that it only requires a knowledge of the sources from which it comes and the causes which may give it a bias, to form a very fair estimate of what is really going on. One thing is certain. The events in Paris and on the frontier are far more intelligibly recited here than in either the Paris, Berlin, or London press. The two latter are muzzled; the latter has never learned the use of the telegraph. Our own European despatches, reaching us every afternoon, are far more copious than the entire telegraphic column of the London *Times*, and the most active and thorough news agencies in London are in the employ of the American press. The London *Times*, as now conducted, could not maintain a decent circulation in any leading city on this continent. It is too slow with its news and too ponderous in its comments thereon. It is in effect a compilation of political essays, ably drawn in Johnsonian rhetoric, but always lingering behind the march of events and criticizing that which has passed rather than shrewdly anticipating that which is to come. It is a safer policy, provided you have a slow people to address.

The fault of American journalism lies in the other direction. It is apt to be hasty in generalization and too prolific of prophecy, and indulges too little in careful and intelligent essays upon the topics of the day. The reporter, rather than the writer, magnifies his office. He "interviews" all notabilities, whether statesmen or criminals, and too frequently sacrifices the truth for the sake of a brilliant description. Much of the tone of the general public sentiment is given by the style rather than the facts of a report, and often, in case of crime, the cause of justice is prejudiced. The Nathan murder is a fresh instance of this. The reporters, drawing upon their imagination for their facts, have bewildered the whole investigation, besides inflicting a grievous wrong upon the family of the murdered man. There is wide room for reform in this respect, but the tendency is in the other direction. We do not expect, of course, that the lower class of journals will abstain from calumny and smut, but those which are supposed to lie upon the parlor tables of good men's houses may without great difficulty give all the news without offending the moral sense of the people. What should be done is to reduce reporting to its legitimate province of procuring and tersely stating facts, leaving to calmer hours and less hurried minds the task of their interpretation.

THE PHILADELPHIA "POST" IN BAD COMPANY.

From the Wilmington [Del.), Commercial.

We fear that the Philadelphia *Morning Post* is so unfortunate as to have William B. Thomas for a stockholder. If it be so—as we hear it said—we trust his shares can be promptly bought out by some straightforward Republican, and true friend of the *Post*, so that the paper may be at once released from every obligation whatever to so much as treat calmly the sedition which Thomas is trying to foment in the Republican party of Philadelphia, far less to assist its progress. The *Post* has been an independent, honorable newspaper, thanks to the high-minded impulses of its editor, Mr. Stockton, and though it led a revolt against Colonel Mann's control of the party in Philadelphia, that was a breach of discipline promptly condoned by even the most rigid observer of the rules. But the attack on Judge Kelley, and the championship of Thomas, in which, we most sincerely regret to see, it has now engaged, are without a shadow of the justification that could be pleaded in the Mann case, and we are sure that three-fourths of the earnest, thinking, radical Republicans who have constituted the *Post's* readers will utterly disapprove this most unfortunate step.

Indeed, the offense has a triple shape. As a choice between the men, in their fitness for service in Congress, there is a heavy preponderance for Judge Kelley; in a choice between a regular Republican candidate, nominated by a two to one vote, in a most complimentary manner, and an "independent" schismatic, surely no Republican newspaper ought to choose the latter; while, in the third test, the past fidelity of the *Post* to the principle of protection should forbid it to become a party to the infamous schemes of the so-called "Revenue Reformers," whose secret conclave at Washington resolved to defeat at the elections, fairly or unfairly, the prominent protectionists now in the House. The subtle but evident leaning of Mr. Thomas to free trade theories, the manner of his appearance as a candidate, the character of his supporters, the tenor of his speeches, all show him to be one of the conspirators in the "Revenue Reform" plot. He will be repudiated by the Fourth district, undoubtedly, and by a great majority, but the *Morning Post* ought not to be his companion in disgrace.

NUMBERS AND GENERALSHIP.

From the N. Y. Times.

In the absence of commanding military genius, it may be safely assumed that numbers are almost certain in any given contest to carry the day. It is asserted that the Prussian forces, in the present campaign, have outnumbered the French on every important occasion when they have come into collision. To direct matters so that such a preponderance in critical moments and places should exist, may, of course, be declared to be a proof of the possession of high military ability, and so, no doubt, it is. But apart from skill in logistics or strategy, and assuming each combatant to bring into the field his utmost available force, experience justifies the saying imputed to Napoleon I, that Providence fights on the side having the strongest battalions. That great captain certainly tested the truth of his maxim to his cost at Leipsic, where, according to the best authority—that of Cathcart—the allies had 230,000 men and the French 160,000. At Koniggratz, again, the Prussians had 250,000 troops, the Austrians but 185,000. In the immediate neighborhood of the scene of the existing conflict, the same results have been repeatedly witnessed. At Lutzen the Prussians had but 80,000 soldiers, while Bonaparte opposed them with 120,000, and at Bautzen there was a similar disparity.

It seems extraordinary that, after having been the first to declare war, the Emperor Napoleon should have been at fault in this supremely important particular. The French army, as enumerated by the official and uncontradicted documents, is, or was, greater than that of Prussia, including all the various contingents. Paris is nearer the frontier than Berlin, and the system of railway connections is in France, if anything, superior to that of Germany. In spite of all this, and in spite of the tremendous character of the stake for which he fights, the Emperor actually appears to have been thus far overwhelmed by superior numbers. The fact, it must be admitted, gives strong color to the statement, lately made, that in reality he did not wish to bring about this war, and that the people had, indeed, slipped out of his hands. If that representation is true, it is easy to see how, after the first bitter pang of mortified pride over their disappointment, the French should feel more kindly towards the Emperor than they did immediately after their late defeat. The theory that better generalship is to be credited to King William and his officers than to their opponents may render partially needless the hypothesis of unequal numbers. It may be that with equal numbers in each action the Prussians would still have been victorious. Be this as it may, the further they advance into France, and the longer they wait before striking afresh at the Emperor's army, the less likely they are to retain, if they have possessed it, the advantage of superior numerical force. A delay which should give all France time to concentrate might make the Prussian campaign, so auspiciously begun, result as disastrously as that of Napoleon in Russia. There is scarcely a doubt, then, that another battle on a great scale is imminent; that the forces engaged on the French side will be relatively greater than they have hitherto been, and that the event will be likely, consequently, to show beyond dispute how far the previous victories have depended on superior generalship, and how far on greater numbers.

HONEST ELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

New York has not had an honest election for years. Tammany Hall having obtained control of the city, has, year after year, put into operation its machinery of fraud, and by repeating, ballot-box stuffing, fraudulent naturalization, and false counting, set at naught the will of the people, perpetuated itself in power, robbed the city of millions, and governed it for private ends and individual gain. Voting has become a farce; honest men have been driven from the polls and from every place of responsibility and trust under the municipal government, or they have seen their votes neutralized by illegal ballots bought and paid for by the Democratic leaders. Nor is this fraud confined to city elections. Governor Hoffman holds his office to-day in opposition to the expressed will of the people of the State, and President Grant was cheated out of the electoral vote of New York by the same dishonest and illegal practices. But this is no new story; everybody knows it to be true; the guilty men themselves do not deny it. Napoleon writes a plebiscitum, and, backed by 500,000 bayonets, orders France to vote "Yes;" the result he calls "a popular expression of approbation." Tweed and Sweeny make up a "slate," estimate the number of fraudulent votes needed, order them by the thousand; they are cast and counted, and Tammany Hall calls the farce "an election."

The fatal defect in our State law against illegal voting is that its execution has been entrusted to the very men in whose interest it was broken. Arrests for repeating and illegal voting have been frequent at all recent elections, but the police have seen their prisoners discharged from custody by Tammany Judges as fast as they brought them in, and a preliminary examination, to say nothing of a trial or conviction, has been almost unheard of. But every abuse works its own remedy in the end. This wholesale cheating at elections has been carried so far that Congress finally took the matter in hand, and our election this fall will be held under the new law passed by that body during its last session.

The "Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes" is composed of two parts. The first comprises the "appropriate legislation" authorized by the second section of the fifteenth amendment for its enforcement, and to this are appended five sections aimed directly at the frauds practiced in this city and vicinity. The crimes enumerated in these sections include—attempting to register or vote in the name of another person, repeating, registering or voting anywhere except in the elector's own district, or without a lawful right, preventing in any way a qualified voter from registering or voting, and interfering in any way with an officer of registration or election in the discharge of his duty. The United States Courts are given jurisdiction over cases arising under this law, and the penalty for breaking it is a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both, and the costs of prosecution. Officers of registration or election who fail to perform their duties faithfully are liable to the same penalties. This law, of course, applies only to elections at which Representatives or Delegates in Congress are to be chosen.

It now remains to be seen whether the honest voters of this city and State will take advantage of the power thus given them, and secure a fair election this fall. The Republican party has a decided majority in the State; it can elect its candidate for Governor and a majority of the Assembly if its full strength is brought out and the repeaters are kept at home.

JUSTICE TO LOUIS NAPOLEON AT LAST.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The swift downfall of the Bonapartes will teach the wholesome lesson that fraud and crime, whether in high or low places, is sure in the long run to be overtaken by punishment.

For the last twenty years the world has been forced to witness the humiliating spectacle of an unscrupulous bad man directing the destinies of a great and noble nation, and aiming at universal supremacy. Countenanced by Great Britain and other interested powers, Louis Napoleon knew no bounds to his ambition. His wild fancy believed that he could make of Paris the centre of the modern world, and of himself its dictator.

When the Rebellion broke out in the United States, this bold adventurer labored incessantly to destroy the Union, constantly urging upon England the recognition of the Confederacy, and hoping to convert the Gulf of Mexico into a French lake, with Louisiana and Texas as the new transatlantic acquisitions of a Latin empire. The unfortunate and gifted Prince who served as the instrument in this design was shot; his bereaved widow became stark mad; the Bonaparte legions were driven in shame and ignominy from Mexico, as they have now been from Alsace; and the hero of Boulogne and Strasbourg, who now caps the climax of the ludicrous by threatening to let loose upon the crowned heads of Europe the pestilence of republican commotions, saw his prestige extinguished in the wicked attempt to destroy the only powerful republic on earth.

As from the outset of his career, the ridiculous is mixed up with the sublime in all his doings to the very last. As he approaches his dissolution, the ridiculous seems to get the better of the sublime, and Don Quixote himself is eclipsed in the baptism of fire of the Prince Imperial, and in the shrieks of agony of Eugenie as she anticipates the arrival of the Prussians at the gates of Paris. What would have been thought of Lincoln if, after our Bull Run, he had, like Eugenie, rent the air with cries of desperation, and filled the hearts of the people with dismay, giving place to revolutionary fury?

The fact is that Louis Napoleon and Eugenie, and young Louis—he of the baptism of fire—have trifled with France in war as in peace, aiming rather at melodramatic, theatrical effects than at solid blows for the national welfare. The *coup d'etat* was followed by a series of *coups de theatre* like the Crimean and Mexican, and finally the Prussian wars, all intended to divert the attention of Frenchmen from their abject political condition, and to dazzle the impressible imagination of that enthusiastic people. The *plebiscitum* was another of these theatrical displays; but it revealed the implacable antagonism of the enlightened classes against Bonapartism, and made it manifest to the Emperor that he was supported only by the benighted and unintelligent part of his subjects. Hence feeling himself most weak in the flush of victory, he was urged on to this last desperate adventure. The *plebiscitum* was a moral Waterloo, goading him to despair; and he rushed to arms to recover in the clash of battle the prestige he had lost in the arena of politics. The first result is the disastrous defeat at Hagenau; the last his abdication and the exile from France of all the Bonapartes.

It is satisfactory to remember that ever since 1851 Bonaparte has never ceased on this side of the Atlantic to be held up to the scorn of mankind. Long before his conspiracy against the integrity of the Union, American publicists branded him as a malefactor, fitter for the gallows than for the throne; and while the English Parliament and press bowed before him in abject subserviency, the truth about him was told in unmistakable terms by public men and journalists of the republic he sought to destroy. It is remarkable, too, that the most truth-loving of all races, the German, has been selected to castigate and lay low the great demoralizer and impostor of the age. Thus finally the justice of heaven is vindicated to men, and fraud and folly receive the punishment that is their due.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

From the N. Y. Herald.

About the close of the last session of Congress the Senate, on motion of Mr. Fenton, adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the commercial relations between this country and the Spanish American States, and for his recommendations as to what is necessary to promote and develop our commerce with those States. Senator Fenton stated, in connection with this resolution, that the total foreign commerce of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1869, was $876,000,000; that of that amount $246,000,000 was with this Continent and adjacent islands, and that only $75,000,000 was with the countries known as the Spanish American States and Brazil, which contain an aggregate population of over thirty millions, and cover a territorial area of more than seven million square miles, being at the rate of two dollars and a half *per capita*. At the same time our trade with Cuba, having a population not exceeding a million and a half, was about seventy-eight million dollars, or over fifty dollars *per capita*.

In reply to the resolution of inquiry Mr. Fish submitted, on the 14th of July, a long and very able document, a copy of which has been forwarded to us by our Washington correspondent. The Secretary thinks that if the commerce of those countries has been diverted from its natural connection with the United States, the fact may be partly traced to political causes, prominent among which he cites the pro-slavery policy of the American Government up to 1861, "which lost the opportunity of giving a permanent direction to the political and commercial connections of the newly-enfranchised Spanish-American States, and their trade passed into hands unfriendly to the United States, and has remained there ever since." Mr. Fish, however, is of opinion that "events subsequent to that date have tended to place us in a position to retrieve our mistakes, among which events may be particularly named the suppression of the Rebellion, the manifestation of our undeveloped and unexpected military power, the retirement of the French from Mexico, and the abolition of slavery in the United States." Mr. Fish then alludes to Cuba, and remarks that "whatever may be the result of the pending contest in Cuba, it appears to be the belief of the leading statesmen of Spain that the relations which now exist between the island and the mother country cannot be long continued." He gives the value of imports from Cuba and Porto Rico for the year ending June 30, 1869, as $65,609,274, while our exports to those islands amounted to only $15,313,919, or less than one-fourth. The imports into the United States from the Central and South American States for the same period were less than $25,000,000, and the exports to them less than $18,000,000, while the imports to Great Britain amounted to $42,820,942, and the exports from it to $40,682,102.

Mr. Fish, with diplomatic politeness, attributes this unfavorable exhibit of our trade partly to political causes, only putting forward in a modest, unobtrusive sort of way what he is well aware is the true reason—our high tariff system, which excludes South American wools and other products, and sends the trade to England. On that point he contents himself with saying, "The financial policy which the war made necessary may have operated injuriously upon our commerce with these States." That is tantamount to saying what we have just said. The way to restore and develop our trade with the South and Central American States, and with all other countries is to liberalize our commercial system, reduce the tariff so as to be able to import foreign products and to export domestic manufactures, cheapen ships and ship building materials, and give government patronage to lines of ocean steamers. By these means, and these alone, can our foreign trade and commerce be developed.

A MODERN SAPPHO.

From the N. Y. World.

Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne is wanted in Chicago. No pen but that plume of rosy fire which painted the portentous passion of Faustine and of Anactoria could do justice to the extraordinary tale of love and woe revealed in a Chicago police court a day or two ago. A damsel with sunlit locks and eyes of convergent flame, it seems, has followed the beauteous British blonde, Miss Lydia Thompson, for now two years with an affection equally irrational and indomitable.

"The desire of the moth for the star,
Of the night for the morrow,"

could not be more intense and intolerable than the love of the blighted Miss Griffin for the blonde Miss Thompson. Years ago, Mario used to be hunted all over the world in the same way, but not by an enthusiast of his own sex. The pallid and pecunious Miss Coutts, who bought stage-boxes for herself and bouquets for the great tenor in every capital of Christendom, was by no means so startling a phenomenon as the lady-love of Miss Lydia Thompson. Grisi at least understood Miss Coutts and hated her accordingly; and operatic managers inclined tenderly to her as one of the cheapest and most remunerative of puffs. But nobody seems to have understood Miss Griffin. Her purpose, as vaguely indicated by herself, "was to marry Miss Thompson on the European plan." We have some notion of what is meant by keeping a hotel on the European plan; but marriage on the European plan requires explanation. Hotels and housekeeping both involve bed and board. By the European plan in hotels you pay for your bed "whether or no," and for your board if you take it. We should like to know whether the same principle obtains in European matrimony as understood by Miss Griffin, bent on compelling Miss Thompson to the hymeneal altar. Miss Thompson herself seems to have given her lover no encouragement. She insisted, indeed, on marrying Miss Griffin only on the Indiana plan, which consists chiefly in divorce. Coleridge tells us that

"To be wroth with one we love
Doth work like madness in the brain."

And Miss Griffin, having finally lost her temper under the repeated spurns of the golden-haired Lydia, lost her wits with her temper. She behaved in such a manner as compelled her idol to take precautions for her personal safety, and these precautions completed the mental wreck of the unfortunate idolator. She remonstrated with Lydia—

"Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love,
But—why did you kick me down stairs?"

and getting no satisfactory reply she went to the police. The Chicago police, always enchanted to make mischief, impartially arrested everybody concerned; and the modern Sappho, less fortunate and less gifted than her Grecian prototype, instead of vanishing, out of a world which had lost its savor, in a flurry of song from the heights of a seaside cliff, ignobly disappears in a storm of strong expletives through the portals of a police court. If Swinburne will not condescend to celebrate her biting, bitter woe, let Walt Whitman at least send up for her a dismal "barbaric yawp."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths§

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 9 6m

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
are now receiving freight at
FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, AT SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL,
2 8 PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The HERCULES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Saturday August 13, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Wednesday, August 3.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river, between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.
WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, August 13, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, August 13.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, August 17, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, August 24.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 3 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
AUGUST, 1870.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 5.
Salvor, Friday, August 12.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 19.
Salvor, Friday, August 26.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, July 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, August 20, at 12 M.
City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, August 23, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, August 27, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, September 3, at 12 M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 25

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW ORLEANS
DIRECT.
THE STEAMSHIP HERCULES
Will sail on SATURDAY, August 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., to be followed by the YAZOO on August 20.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA, BRAZOS SANTIAGO, VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, and ST. LOUIS.
Freight taken at low rates. Apply to
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
8 6 6t No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 14 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
THIRD DIST., DEPT. OF THE EAST,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 12, 1870.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1870, for building a Superintendent's Lodge of brick at the National Cemetery at Annapolis, Md., according to plans and specifications which can be seen at this office.
The building to be one story in height (11 feet from floor to ceiling), with a pitched roof, and of the following dimensions, viz.:—44 feet 8 inches by 17 feet 6 inches, with a piazza on two sides 44 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 8 inches.
Preference will be given to builders, masons, or parties regularly engaged by trade in works of similar character.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not considered to the interest of the public service.
The envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Lodge," and addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army,
Chf. Qr. Mr., Third Qr. Mr.'s District,
8 12 6t Dept. of the East.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Since the 1st of January last there have been inspected by the officers of the Department for the Inspection of Steam Boilers, six hundred and thirty-seven boilers. Of these it was found necessary to condemn but six.

—A conductor of the Race and Vine Streets line, named Joseph Henderson, was arrested yesterday afternoon and taken before Alderman Clarke, on the charge of kicking and throwing stones at one of the horses belonging to his car. He was fined $10 and held in $300 for his future good behavior.

—Last evening, in the hall at the northwest corner of Eighth and Locust streets, was held a meeting by the Plumbers' League, of Philadelphia, for the purpose of taking action on the proposed scheme for the importation of coolie labor into the United States. The matter was discussed, and resolutions denunciatory of the system were adopted.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 118.

—A new election is regarded as certain in Georgia.

—President Grant leaves St. Louis to-day for Chicago.

—There is no improvement in Admiral Farragut's condition.

—A grand council is about to be held by the Sioux. They are all for peace.

—The Louisiana Republican Convention yesterday adjourned, having been in session four days.

—Attorney-General Akerman delivered an address on the South, in Washington, last evening.

—The inquest in the Nathan murder case was closed yesterday. No verdict was asked from the jury.

—Governor Geary reviewed the 3d Regiment N. G., of this city, at their camp near Reading, yesterday.

—The barque Scud, from this port to Gibraltar, has been picked up at sea derelict, and is detained at Gibraltar.

—Two negroes murdered by Ku-Klux, and a fatal shooting case in which both parties were white, is the record from Kentucky.

—A rumor was current in Chicago yesterday that the President had tendered the Secretaryship of State to the Hon. Lyman Trumbull.

—Measures are being taken by the French residents of San Francisco to form a battalion, and to obtain transportation for it to France.

—Red Cloud is exerting a very beneficial influence among the Sioux, and he hopes to persuade the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes to keep peace.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

Another Secret Treaty—750,000 Prussian Troops in Line—French Soldiers Without Food—Bombardment of German Forts—Reprisals Threatened by Prussia.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Journals of Metz publish Marshal MacMahon's report to the Emperor. The report says the enemy, in greatly superior numbers, began the attack at seven o'clock on Saturday morning. The first attack having been repulsed, about noon the enemy reopened the contest, throwing forward numerous sharpshooters, protected by six guns in a commanding position.

Masses of infantry were then brought up, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon MacMahon was forced to order a retreat, which was effected in good order, the enemy's pursuit being without vigor and by no means troublesome. The marshal was able to send only a partial list of the killed and wounded.

A circular from the Minister of the Interior requires the perfects of the various departments to encourage the formation of companies of national guards, volunteers, and *francs-tireurs*, to take the field at once. They will receive arms as soon as possible, but in the meantime they should assemble in the chief towns of the department to organize and drill. They will be paid one franc per day from the date of enlistment.

The *Journal Officiel* says the Ministers of War and of the Interior, on assuming control of their departments, immediately took the most energetic measures to insure efficiency in the various branches of the service. The Minister of War has issued very stringent orders in regard to provisioning the army, and on the subject of supplies of quartermaster and ordnance stores.

PARIS, August 12.—Advices from headquarters represent that the best understanding exists between Marshal Bazaine and othe generals.

Among the German prisoners taken at the beginning of the campaign are members of the landwehr, who were called into service six weeks ago. This proves that Prussia expected war before it was declared, and was not taken by surprise, as her Government has repeatedly asserted.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The *Tribune's* special correspondent writes from Paris on Thursday that scraps of news about the recent defeats are permitted to be printed. At Reichoffen the soldiers had no cartridges left. They had been without any for hours, and had made repeated bayonet charges. The Prussians mowed them down in masses. Ammunition was on its way, but the wagons transmitting it by rail were stopped at the station nearest the battle-field by the explosion of bombs from the Prussians. Prussian spies had signalled to their friends.

St. Averne is the key of the Vosges, and if the Prussians are really there, as there seems to be no doubt they are, the eastern gateway of France is thrown wide open. Saarbruck is, of course, abandoned.

French soldiers and officers are furious at the want of organization. On the 6th inst. no coffee was distributed until 6 o'clock at night. The soldiers fought fasting, and after the battle there was no distribution of food for four days. The soldiers lived upon potatoes gathered from neighboring fields.

PARIS, Aug. 12—Noon.—Communication with Strasburg is interrupted. The Prussians are massed around the city.

The Emperor is at Metz. Paris is tranquil. That is, no important disturbances have occurred, though turbulent groups continually form.

The Corps Legislatif is still surrounded by troops, including 4000 regular cuirassiers and marines, supported by Paris Gardes and National Guard. No one is allowed to pass without a permit, and even members with difficulty make their way. Several have been stopped.

It is difficult to understand why there are such precautions, unless it is intended to prevent popular invasion of the Chamber, as on the days of the convention. Nevertheless, crowds gather daily, and troops charge them. False alarms continually arise.

Never was there such a break-down of Department Ministries, which are in utter confusion. The new Cabinet has everything to reorganize. Deliberation on the formation of the new Ministry lasted the whole night and late next morning. There were nineteen rejections before the list was finally completed.

Official information about the recent losses is still withheld, and Paris is exasperated by the bad faith of the Government, which had promised to give all news.

While MacMahon admits a loss of 15,000 of 18,000 men engaged, Frossard's losses at Saarbruck are wholly unknown. Instead of intelligence of the war, the Government telegraphs from Metz that "showers fell last night."

Marshal Canrobert arrived in Paris Thursday to replace Baraguay d'Hilliers, who goes to Tours.

General Trochu takes Canrobert's Corps. Trochu was offered the Ministry of War, but refused unless called to power by the Corps Legislatif.

The secretary of the Count of Paris denies that the Orleans princes are in Paris.

BERLIN, Aug 12—(Special to the New York *Herald*).—It is reported to-day that a proclamation is forthcoming which will declare that it is the intention of the Prussian forces to burn a French village for each place destroyed by the French fleets, by the bombardment of German ports.

BERLIN, August 12.—The Bavarian army has passed through Vosges and bivouacked last night at Dumeringen, near Saarlouis.

General Sheridan, of the American army, has left Berlin for the King's headquarters.

The Queen of Prussia announces that she will take personal charge of the wounded of both nations, and that their treatment shall be identical. French prisoners, as they pass through the railway stations, receive nothing but kindness. Citizens and volunteers give them refreshments, cigars, etc., and ladies enter the cars, and going from man to man, offer them paper and pencils, and volunteer to write to their friends for them.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Cologne *Gazette* prints the outlines of another treaty proposed by Count Benedetti to Bismarck in 1866. It stipulates that France shall take possession again of the territory acquired by Prussia in 1814, Prussia supporting France in the recovery of the left bank of the Rhine from Hesse and Bavaria, and that the guarantee given by the German Confederation in favor of the neutrality of Luxemburg and the Netherlands shall be annulled. The *Gazette* adds: "Benedetti represented that these proposals emanated from the Emperor at Vichy in 1866."

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The German forces between Rastadt and Cologne are said to number in the aggregate 750,000 men. According to the Paris *Siecle* 250,000 of them are now in Lorraine.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—A small vessel, which persisted in entering the Jahde, on the Oldenburg coast, in spite of warnings of danger, ran against one of the torpedoes placed there to defend the harbor, and was blown up. The crew were saved.

Before his departure for the seat of war General Sheridan, accompanied by his adjutant, visited General Hokenfaldt at the War Office, where he was received with attention, with which he has constantly been honored since his arrival in Germany.

CHINA.

Particulars of the Recent Atrocities at Tien-Tsin—Twenty-two Europeans and Thirty Children Murdered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—There are details of the massacre of Christians at Tien-Tsin. Twenty-two Europeans and thirty or forty Chinese children were murdered. Nine Sisters of Charity were victims of the massacre. Their bodies were horribly mutilated.

Eight Protestant churches, from which the missionaries retrested, were gutted. Sixteen places of worship were destroyed several days previous to the attack. Chinese parents removed their children, some 250, from the Catholic schools. Among the murdered were three Russians. The remainder were French and Chinese children.

GERMAN GENERALS.

Prince Frederick of Wurtemberg.

Frederick August Eberhard, Prince of Wurtemberg, who is a Prussian general of cavalry and in command of the Guard, was born January 24, 1813, entered the Prussian army on April 23, 1831, and was appointed captain of the regiment of the Royal Guards. Having rapidly advanced through different grades, he was finally appointed full general of cavalry on May 31, 1859. At the outbreak of hostilities between Prussia and Austria the Royal Guards were placed under his command and formed part of the army of the Crown Prince. During the battles of Burkersdorf on the 28th, and of Koniginhof, 29th June, the two divisions of the Guards fought most gallantly, and they lost in both engagements somewhat less than 900 men, among whom were 37 officers, while the loss of the Austrians, as admitted in their own report, amounted to 3000 prisoners and 3572 killed and wounded, among whom were 102 officers. The Prince served gallantly and faithfully until the campaign was over, and was rewarded by the King of Prussia on his return to Berlin with the command of the 10th regiment of lancers.

General von Tumpling.

William von Tumpling, who is a cavalry general, and commands the 6th Prussian Army Corps, was born December 30, 1809. Although his father was one of the chief officers of the Prussian army during the Napoleonic wars, the son did not enter the military career until 1830. He applied himself to the study of military science with great earnestness. After serving until 1837 in the regular army, he was sent by order of the Government on a protracted military tour, in order that he might report on the improvements adopted by foreign nations. In 1839 he was assigned to the staff of the army. He took part in the campaign against the insurrection in Baden in 1849, fought during the entire war against Denmark in 1864, as commander of the 5th Infantry Division, and took an active and honorable part in the war against Austria in 1866. The decided victory obtained by the Prussians at Gitschin is conceded to be the work of General von Tumpling; he at least bore a most prominent part in that sanguinary engagement, and was likewise conspicuous by his action at Sadowa.

General von Voigts-Rhetz.

Constantine Bernhard von Voigts-Rhetz, who commands the 10th Army Corps, was born July 16, 1809. After serving a few years in the regular army, the attention of his superiors was called to the ability he showed while in the Topographical Bureau, and he was soon transferred to the Bureau of Chief of the Staff of the army. He found there an opportunity to give proofs of his superior talents, and although, from time to time, assigned to the army in the field, his connection with the staff was never severed any length of time. He was appointed commander of the fortress of Luxemburg in 1860, but exchanged that position in 1863 by assuming command of the 7th Division. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1866 he was assigned as Chief of Staff to the army under command of Prince Frederick Charles. When the Prince had full cognizance of the position of the Austrian army under General Benedek on the evening of July 2, he immediately conferred with his Chief of Staff, and after a long consultation they came to the conclusion to attack the enemy in the morning with the entire army. King William being at Gitschin with General von Moltke, Von Voigts-Rhetz was at once despatched to that place. Riding on at full speed through the stillness of night, he at last reached the headquarters of the King, who was unceremoniously roused from his slumbers to consult with Von Moltke and Von Voigts-Rhetz, resulting in an order for a general attack on the Austrians at daybreak. This order resulted in the memorable battle of Koniggratz or Sadowa, which virtually decided the Austrian war. General von Voigts-Rhetz, in consideration of his eminent services, was appointed Governor-General of the former kingdom of Hanover, and simultaneously obtained the command of the 10th Army Corps.

General von Pionski.

Henri Louis Francis von Pionski, who commands the 11th Army Corps, was born at Bernau, Dec. 5, 1802. His parents died when he was young, leaving him indigent, but he was admitted to the military institute at Potsdam, where, fully understanding that he would have nothing to rely upon throughout life but his own acquirements, talents, and energy, he applied himself to the study of military science with such an assiduity that he was soon far ahead of all his associates, and entered the army as lieutenant when hardly eighteen years of age. He succeeded beyond precedent in the military service, and at the outbreak of the Danish war was commander of the infantry of Royal Guards. In 1866 he made prisoners of an entire brigade of the enemy after a desperate struggle at Trautenau, and fought with great distinction at the head of his division at the memorable battle of Sadowa.

General von Alvensleben.

Gustavus von Alvensleben, who is in command of the 4th Army Corps, was born September 30, 1803, and belongs to a family distinguished for over a thousand years for military prowess and gallantry. He entered the army at the age of eighteen, and advanced rapidly to high position. He took part in the expedition of 1849 for the suppression of the revolutionary movement in Baden and the rest of South Germany, where he was appointed chief of staff. He did not take part in the Holstein campaign, his services being required elsewhere; but when the war of 1866 broke out he accompanied King William as his adjutant-general, and having fought gallantly at Sadowa he was rewarded for his services with the command of the 4th Army Corps.

General von Zastrow.

Henry Adolphe von Zastrow, who commands the 7th Army Corps, was born August 11, 1801, and is descended from a family who count amoung their members no less than nineteen Prussian Generals. He was educated at the military school in Berlin, entered the army in 1819, and completed his military studies at the War School in Berlin. He became conspicuous by the publication of a work on the art of fortification. When the people of Schleswig-Holstein first rose in opposition against the Danish Government in 1848, von Zastrow sought permission from his commanding general to take part in the struggle, and was sent with 17 other Prussian officers (who were placed under his command) to Rendsburg, to place himself at the disposition of Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein. Here he found an excellent field for the display of his skill as a military engineer. He fought throughout the campaign with great gallantry, and was present during the sanguinary struggle at Fredericia. He re-entered the ranks of the Prussian service at the close of the war, and was rapidly promoted. When the war of 1866 broke out he was appointed commander of division, and after taking part in several minor engagements, fought with great distinction at the memorable battle of Sadowa.

General von Manstein.

Albrecht Ehrenreich Gustave von Manstein, the commander-in-chief of the 9th Army Corps, was born August 24, 1806, and entered the army in 1822. Until the year 1864, there is nothing in his military career which might deserve a special mention; he had the reputation of being a brave and talented officer, and was successively promoted. In the war against Denmark, he received command of a division, but soon after he was intrusted by Prince Frederick Charles with the command of the army which assaulted the fortifications of Duppel. He led the attack with great skill, and when he saw his troops waver before the terrific fire of the enemy, placed himself at the head of the columns, encouraged his men, and finally succeeded in driving the enemy out of all his strongholds. During the war of 1866, General von Manstein commanded the reserve, and did not come into action until Prince Frederick Charles ordered him forward to the support of the second army, when he fought at Sadowa, and materially contributed to the splendid victory there obtained.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5 08 | MOON RISES..... 8 34
SUN SETS..... 7 01 | HIGH WATER..... 2 22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer Decatur, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Zeta Psi, Thompson, Charleston, Souder & Adams.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Castine, Wilson, 48 days from Antwerp, with lead, etc., to Peter Wright & Sons. August 7, lat. 38 30, long. 70 36, spoke N. G. bark Thomas Small, fm Liverpool for City Point, 77 days out, and supplied her with provisions.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, 45 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers:—Mr. D. P. Ladd, Ma. W. Davis, Mr. G. B. McLaughlin, Mr. J. T. Murphy, Miss Hendricks and sister, Mr. F. McLaughlin and wife, Mr. Patterson and family, Mr. O. A. Thatcher and wife, J. Gabain and wife, Miss Griffiths and sister.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Annie J. Russell, Miller, from Portland, Ct., with stone.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howe, from Boston, with linseed to order.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Nile, Morris, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Aug. 12.—Three barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 12.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
C. Terrence, W. J. Duniap, W. H. Talmage, Gen. Foote, Great North, Sary Gamp, Peter Tanney, William Norman, Clara McWilliams, Hope, Sarah Reichart, and Osprey, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 13.—The barge Charles French, with pig iron, for Baltimore, left last evening. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Aug. 12.—A ship, 4 barks, 5 brigs, and a number of schooners passed out yesterday, and a brig and a schooner this A. M. Three square-riggers and a few schooners are visible about the Brandywine, coming down.
In the harbor, seven schooners.
A bark, a brig, and two schooners passed down.
Wind S. S. E. Thermometer, 92.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer City of Baltimore, Delamotte, at Halifax 11th inst. from Liverpool, to sail at 10 P. M. for Boston.
Br. steamer Columbia, Small, cleared at New York yesterday for Glasgow.
Steamer Winchester, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York yesterday.
Steamer Magnolia, for Havana, returned to New York with her machinery disabled.
Steamer Colorado, Farnsworth, from San Francisco, at Panama 2d inst.
Steamer Constitution, Caverly, s'ld from Panama 29th ult., for San Francisco.
Steamer Winchester, Jones, sailed from Aspinwall 30th ult. for New York, put back 31st, and after making new brasses for crank pin, sailed again 1st instant.
Steamer City of Ragusa, from Liverpool for New York, was spoken 8th inst., lat. 48 50, long. 30 11.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 10th inst.
Steamer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Steamer Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Bark Orchilla, Havener, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 11th inst.
Bark Delilah, Gilkey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 11th inst.
Brig Princeton, Wells, hence, at Boston 11th inst.
Brig Hattie S. Bishop, Weober, hence, at Boston 11th inst.
Brig Mary C. Mariner, Mariner, hence for Beverly, passed Holmes' Hole P. M. 9th inst.
Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Hess, hence, sailed from Barbadoes 20th ult. for Turks Island.
Br. brig Grasmere, Kellin, at Demarara 22d ult. for Delaware Breakwater.
Schr John Slusman, Weaver, for Portland, cleared at Georgetown, D. C., 10th inst.
Schr Adelia T. Cohn, Cohn, hence, at Pawtucket 10th inst.
Schr John Somes, Heath, hence, at Salem 10th instant.
Schr Katie P. Lunt, Marsh, hence, at Boston 10th instant.
Schr William Tice, Tice, from Gardiner for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 9th inst., and sailed again.
Schr Kate E. Rich, Jeffers, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 9th inst.
Schr R. J. Ward, Hogan, hence, at New Haven 9th inst.
Schr Trade Wind, Cullen, cleared at Portland 10th inst. for Kennebec river, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr William Arthur, Hutchinson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 10th inst.
Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 9th inst.—not as before.
Schr Anna Barton, Frink, from Somerset for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 9th inst.
Schrs Sarah Clark, Griffin, and West Wind, Townsend, hence, at Fall River 9th inst.
Schr Hannah Blackman, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Warren 10th inst.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, and A. Bartlett, Bartlett, hence, at Boston 11th inst.
Schr Arthur Rowe, Day, sailed from Richmond 9th inst. for Philadelphia via Cabin Point.
Schrs Jesse Williamson, Jr., Corson; Westmoreland, Rice; and E. A. Hooper, Champion, hence, at Providence 10th inst.
Schr David S. Siner, Huntley, hence, at Providence 10th inst.
Schr Joseph Porter, Burroughs, hence, at New London 9th inst.
Schr Robin Hood, Baker, hence, at Norwich 9th instant.
Schr Idaho, Davis, hence, at Portland 9th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Br. ship Chesapeake, Spence, from Callao for —, with guano, put back to Callao 9th ult.
Ship F. A. Palmer, from Hong Kong for San Francisco, put into Yokohama about June 25, having sprung her mainmast. Her crew were mutinous.
Steamer The Queen, at New York from Liverpool, via Queenstown, brought 734 passengers.
Steamer Falcon, from Charleston, ashore near Seven Foot Knoll, has been assisted off by ice-boat Chesapeake, after cargo being discharged, and has arrived at her wharf, Baltimore.
Schr Supply, of New Bedford, has secured about 75 tons of coal from brig Circassian, sunk on Shovelful Shoal, and it has been taken to Chatham. She will probably secure most of the cargo.
Schr Utica, before reported at Portland, with her cargo of lime on fire, was taken to the wharf 10th inst. Her cabin was opened and found full of smoke and heat. It was, however, thought that the fire had been stifled, and the hatches would be removed on the 11th.
The bottom of the hull of the bark Nellie Fenwick, destroyed by fire, was sold by auction, 10th inst., to James Powers & Co., of Boston, for $500. The materials and cargo brought $700. The hull is to be broken up.
The Dolphin on Long Bed, off Sassafras Point, has been run over and knocked down by some passing vessel, and is now very dangerous.
Steamtug General Grant, with schrs Jane Emsen, Newman, from Rondout for Boston; Emma Green; and the sloop Charles Clements, in tow, while passing through Hell Gate 10th inst., at 7 P. M., when off Brown's Point, got turned around, in consequence of schr S. P. Godwin being anchored in the way, and went ashore on the Nigger Heads, sinking the tug and sloop Charles Clements. The schrs were hauled off by the tugs R. C. Smith and Jack Jewett, and towed to Riker's Island, without damage. The sloop is a total loss. The General Grant lies in a dangerous position, with but little hope of her coming off.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.
3 25

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.
11 2

INSTRUCTION.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.
The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.
A few families can be accommodated by applying early.
For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
Merchantville, N. J.
7 1

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. 7 16 stuthsm

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Applicants for the Fall Term will be received on and after August 16. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CLOCKS.
TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.
3 21

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSEL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
August 5, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steamer
GALENA,
of 514 tons.
The vessel will be sold as she stands, and can be examinep at any time on application to the Commandant of the yard.
One-half of the whole amount of the purchase-money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance within five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the navy yard within a time from the day of sale satisfactory to the Commandant.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 8 4thstuct

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 2p4

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties..... $216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)..... 107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881..... 60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan..... 213,250·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)..... 200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan..... 92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds..... 23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)..... 20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan..... 15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan..... 4,270·00
13,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock..... 14,000·00
3,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock..... 2,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock..... 7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties..... 246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·0
Cost, $1,215,622·27.
Real Estate..... 36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made... 823,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company..... 65,097·90
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value..... 2,740·20
Cash in Bank..... $168,318·88
Cash in Drawer..... 972·26
169,291·14
$1,892,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, H. Frank Robinson, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE:
No. 701 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of
MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS
Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.
Special attention is called to this Company's
GRADUATING POLICY,
An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.
THIS COMPANY ISSUES
All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.
Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m
Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,609,838·24
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.
Losses paid since 1829 over
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 12 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an unfoubted security in the case of loss.

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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
CAPITAL..... $500,000
ASSETS..... $2,783,581
Losses paid since organization....$24,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869....$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69. 114,696·74
$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property..... $766,426
United States Government and other Loan Bonds..... 1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks..... 55,708
Cash in Bank and Office..... 347,620
Loans on Collateral Security..... 32,559
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums... 221,944
Accrued Interest..... 20267
Premiums in course of transmission..... 85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums..... 100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia.. 30,000
$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

CHARTER PERPETUAL.
ASSETS $200,000.
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.
OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.
Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

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SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 28 smw3m

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,734·
TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton, John Carrow, George L. Young, Jos. R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk, Charles P. Bower, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickinson, Peter Williamson, Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM PO

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

POLITICAL SUPERANNUATION.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AKERMAN last night delivered an address in Washington, before a meeting called by the Southern Republican Association, in which were set forth many wholesome truths that it would be well for the people of the Southern States to ponder over. Alluding to Alexander H. Stephens' "Constitutional View of the late War between the States," the object of which is to show that secession was right and reconstruction was monstrous, and in which the doctrine is announced that centralization is imperialism, Mr. Akerman said that there was such a thing as political superannuation. This is as complete a description of the state of mind not only of Mr. Stephens and other secession leaders, but of the whole Democratic party, as could be made, and until men of the Stephens class are rejuvenated by the absorption of some new ideas, or are superseded by a younger generation of public men who will be willing to forget the doctrines of the Calhoun school of politics for the sake of pushing their own fortunes, if for no other reason, the South never will be able to relieve herself entirely of the disabilities imposed upon her by the results of the war. It is perhaps only natural that the sudden extinction of slavery, and particularly the manner in which it was extinguished, should be a sore subject with the late slave-owners, but there is no excuse for the way in which the Northern Democrats have continued to bemoan the emancipation of the negroes and to oppose every effort of the Government to bring the late Rebel States into their normal relations to the nation again. The political superannuation of the Democratic party keeps it just where it was ten years ago: it clings to the old ante-war issues just as if no great political revolution had taken place; and the utter want of ability to accommodate themselves to the new state of affairs shown by the Democrats has enabled the Republican party to maintain its ascendancy in a manner that it otherwise never could have done. If the Democratic party should now succeed in obtaining the control of the Government, it would be through the vices of its antagonists rather than through any merits of its own. Political skill of the very highest order enabled the Democrats to keep the management of the affairs of the nation in their hands for thirty years, and to demolish opposition after opposition; but in the course of events the party and its leaders became afflicted with political superannuation, and was unable to exchange the doctrines of Calhoun for anything better, so that here to-day, five years after the collapse of the rebellion, we have Alexander H. Stephens preaching secession and State rights, just as if the march of Sherman's army across his State had never demonstrated the right of the nation to exercise supreme authority in every portion of its dominions.

There is not in the North or in the South a man in his senses who believes that slavery will ever be revived. There may be some who hope that the negroes will be deprived of their right to vote, but any politician who has the faintest comprehension of the actual situation knows that this will be impossible, and the only practical method of dealing with the situation is to accept the results of the war candidly and fairly, and to take a fresh departure on the basis of the living issues of the day. This is what the wisest heads in the Democratic party have advised again and again, but the political superannuation of their associates has been too much for them, and the Republicans, in spite of many shortcomings that wise adversaries would have been eager to take advantage of, have been able to complete the work of reconstruction, making it more sure, firm, and solid because of the recalcitrant disposition shown by the late slave owners and their Northern sympathizers; so that, after all, the political superannuation of the old pro-slavery party may prove to have been a blessing in disguise to itself and to the nation.

EDITORIALS and editorial statements in the English journals referring to the present war should be received with many grains of allowance. It is as impossible for our British cousins to be just to the French as to the Americans. Their speculations in reference to our conflict were notoriously stupid and malicious, and the present combatants will not fare much better at their hands. They are forever making assertions which have no real foundation, and hazarding predictions which are never realized. Ashamed of the pitiable attitude assumed by England in modern conflicts, they constantly endeavor to give her factitious importance by attempting to belittle the movements of the really great nations of the world.

AFTER all the wonderful stories we have heard of the superior organization of the French army, and the provision of the officials who direct it, the late news from the seat of war indicates that it was not much better prepared for a deadly struggle than the Union forces at the commencement of our late conflict. The Emperor seems to have calculated that, like his uncle, he could quarter on the enemy, and the disappointment of this expectation left many of his soldiers without food and without ammunition. It requires first-class genius and an inferior foe to win triumphs with an army thus imperfectly supplied, and Napoleon lacks both these advantages.

THE PROCLAMATION recently issued by King William seems to have had a triple object. He wished to assure the French that they would have no reason to dread a repetition of the barbarities perpetrated by Blucher, to prevent a rising of the French people against him, and to gain the good will of the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine, among whom his troops are now operating, so that they might be predisposed, as far as possible, to favor annexation to Germany. The last named purpose especially will be well served by the just and judicious course adopted by the invaders.

WE are deeply grieved by the announcement that dissensions exist among the Republicans of New Jersey. That important State must be saved at any hazard. Since the liberal share of national offices hitherto bestowed upon her has not secured harmony, one of two courses should be speedily adopted. She should either be deprived, as far as possible, of the patronage which has failed to appease all her great men, or places should instantly be found for all of her talented and patriotic sons who have not yet been provided for.

WE have read, with deep interest, the telegraphic report of the grand masquerade and fancy dress ball given at the Virginia Springs on the night of the 11th inst, "for the benefit of the needy sufferers by the recent railroad accident at Jerry's run." We are glad that it was one of the most brilliant affairs that ever took place at that famous resort, but as the flower of Southern chivalry and "fully eight hundred persons" were present, we are annoyed to find at the conclusion of the despatch that only "several hundred dollars" were "realized for the sufferers." The notables of Dixie's land seem to have been unable, according to this statement, to make an average contribution of more than twenty-five cents each to touching objects of charity,

—Lost, stolen, or mislaid, a French prince, fourteen years of age, of tranquil temperament, wears red trowsers and carries a bullet in his pocket. Was last seen going home from a baptism of fire. Is supposed at Paris to be in Metz; is supposed at Metz to be in Paris; is supposed at other places to be in London. Any information concerning him will be received with the greatest indifference by the Corps Legislatif.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LYNCH LAW IN NEBRASKA.

A Clergyman Heading a Mob.

They seem to have a curious way of administering justice in some parts of Nebraska. A few weeks ago a man named Miller, who was an abandoned character, set out to go from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Sioux City. On his way he fell in with a man named Dunn, whom he murdered without provocation, and then fled to Council Bluffs, where he was arrested and carried to Ponca. On being incarcerated in jail, Miller, harassed by the pangs of conscience and the awful fate before him, sent for the Rev. Mr. Beardshear, and said he wished to confess everything. The good man suggested that the murderer make a public confession, which he agreeing to, the minister of Christ assembled some three hundred people in the church, and the Sheriff brought the prisoner before them. A hymn was sung, and a chapter in the Bible on the crucifixion read, and a prayer offered up, after which the murderer arose and addressed the audience, detailing at great length the facts connected with the murder, and confessing himself guilty of the crime.

When he had done, the Rev. Beardshear stood up and said the assemblage had a solemn duty to perform, and that they must adjudge the prisoner. He wanted all to vote, and would have no shirking or dodging.

He then put the question:—"Shall the man Miller be hung?" and all the assemblage voted in the affirmative except two. The godly man not noticing the small minority, declared the question carried unanimously. The prisoner was then taken out, a rude scaffold erected, and Miller placed in a wagon and driven under it. The most singular part of this performance was that Miller seemed to think the matter all right and regular. When asked if he had anything to say why he should not be hung, he replied, "I forgive all my enemies, and have truly repented of my sins. I do not blame any one for what you are about to do. I am reconciled to God, and heaven is opening to receive my regenerated soul."

The minister assured the prisoner angels were waiting to receive and welcome him into paradise, and at a given signal the wagon started and Miller was left suspended between earth and sky. He died hard, writhing convulsively for about twenty-eight minutes, when a physician advanced, and, after a careful examination, pronounced life extinct. The body was then taken down, laid on boards, and placed in the schoolhouse until it could be buried. Throughout the trying ordeal Miller was perfectly calm, and even helped to adjust the rope about his neck.

A correspondent says: "We have often had cases of Lynch law in our country, but this is the first attempt to reduce the thing to a system and ceremony. The spectacle of a Christian minister in his clerical robes conducting the proceedings of a Lynch court is indeed novel, and will no doubt be carefully noted as a new evidence of the progress of American civilization."

A BRAVE SEAMAN.

Deserved Honors—An Heroic Act Rewarded.

The following letter from Ellwood Walter, President of the Life Saving Benevolent Association, to Captain Charles A. Ranlett, Jr., of the ship Surprise, explains itself:—

"THE LIFE-SAVING BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, Aug. 1, 1870.—Captain Charles A. Ranlett, Jr.—Dear Sir:—It affords me pleasure to transmit herewith the gold medal awarded to you by the Life-saving Benevolent Association of New York. The inscription, you will observe, is as follows:—

"'Presented to Charles A. Ranlett, Jr., master of the ship Surprise, in recognition of his humanity and remarkably skilful seamanship in saving the life of William A. Joy, aged 14 years, who fell from aloft into the ocean at midnight, during a gale of wind, on a voyage from New York to China, the 29th of January, 1870.'

"This association recognizes your 'skilful seamanship,' as evidenced by the acts of shortening sail, wearing ship twice and heaving to within forty-five minutes, in a dark night, in mid ocean, which rendered the rescue of the boy possible.

"But we desire especially to commemorate the humane impulse which induced these efforts under circumstances so discouraging. Most men would probably have assumed that the youth struggling with the waves in the gloom of midnight was beyond the possibility of succor, and would have passed on; but in you we have a striking evidence of what good deeds may be accomplished by the exercise of humanity, skill, perseverance, and undying hope in times when many would despair.

"With a strong desire that your example may prove an incentive to others, and with the best wishes for your future happiness, I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

"ELLWOOD WALTER, President."

Captain Ranlett writes under date of Bellevieu, Mass., August 4, gratefully acknowledging the compliment and its accompanying testimonial. In closing he thus modestly writes:—"I think this medal has been easily won, as no one could do less than exert himself to save the life of a fellow-man."

Incidentals.

—The marriage of Ole Bull and a daughter of the Hon. J. G. Thorpe, of Madison, Wis., will take place on the 29th inst.

—Two little Cincinnati girls were careless enough to sit down in a tub of boiling water a few days ago and die.

—There is a man at Port Jervis so mean that he wouldn't allow a poor woman to drown herself in a private pond on his premises. She was obliged to go to a public reservoir.

—Mrs. Middy Morgan was one of the reporters at the Buffalo races. She is described by the *Courier* as an efficient, industrious, and painstaking newspaper writer.

—A Jersey widow, finding her charms fading, applied a "magic balm" a few nights ago, and woke next morning to find her hair all fallen off, and blotches as large as ginger cookies all over her face. She wants to interview the balm man.

—According to the Troy papers, that city is full of scandals just now. Clergymen who act improperly toward the female members of their flocks, men and women who run away with the wives and husbands of other people, etc., are the order of the day.

—We never hankered after the farming business, but if we could possess a farm like that of Mr. John T. Alexander, of Illinois, we might be induced to engage in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Alexander has 34,000 acres of improved land. Last year he paid out $76,800 for wages and sold $493,000 worth of live stock.

—A Western paper says:—"By a singular coincidence, a pair of egg merchants, at Independence, Iowa, last week, unintentionally became poulterers on a large scale. The porter suddenly heard a noise in the store-room, where there were 60,000 dozen of eggs packed away preparatory to being shipped East, and on going to see what was the matter, found 720,000 chickens running about the floor. They had been hatched by the heat."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. J. P. CONKEY will preach to-morrow at half-past 10 A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At this service the seats will be free. 8 6 8st*

☞ FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. WILLIAM C. CATTELL, D. D., President of Lafayette College, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M.

☞ WHARTON STREET M. E. CHURCH.—All the members are requested to meet their Pastor on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the SCOTT M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH and DICKERSON Streets.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST STREET, ABOVE FIFTEENTH.—During this month the congregations of the WEST SPRUCE STREET and CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES will worship together at CALVARY CHURCH.

Rev. THADDEUS WILSON will preach to-morrow morning. Services at 10½ o'clock.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

[4 15tf4p

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, August 5, 1870.

The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th instant.

8 5 8t E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 218½ WALNUT Street—Room 17.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT.

(being ten cents per share) on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State taxes, payable on and after the 25th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from August 18th to 26th.

8 10 14t* M. B. KELLY, Treasurer

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 814 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 8 31 tf 4p

☞ T. W. BAILY, No. 622 MARKET Street, is daily receiving new designs in Diamond Work, fine Gold Jewelry and Silver-ware; also, American and Foreign Watches, and has made great reduction in his prices.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired by skilful workmen. 7 13 1m

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 323 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. ARINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agts, FIFTH and WALNUT treets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR

CHOICE STOCK

OF

SUMMER CLOTHES

IS

DAILY REPLENISHED.

818

JOHN

CHESNUT STREET.

WANAMAKER.

820.

☞ SCOTTISH GAMES. OPEN TO ALL COMPETITORS.

AT OAKDALE PARK,

Germantown Railroad and Broad street,

On MONDAY, August 15, 1870,

Two Prizes for each game, and Special Prize for DONALD DINNIE, the great champion Athlete, who will compete in the games.

Music by McClurg's Liberty Cornet Band, Ristine's Orchestra and Pipers of the Club.

SPLENDID DANCING ACCOMMODATIONS.

Grounds can be reached by Germantown steam cars, Fourth and Eighth sts. passenger cars.

Admission, Adults, 50c.; Children, 25c. 8 10 4t

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Republican City Executive Committee, the various Republican Ward Executive Committees will elect three Delegates from each ward to a Convention, to be held in the OLD COUNTY COURT HOUSE, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on MONDAY, September 12, 1870, for the purpose of revising the rules for the government of the Union Republican party.

By order of Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries.

8 13 stuth 3t

☞ WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CAMDEN, August 10, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable, clear of national tax, to the stockholders of this date, on and after TUESDAY, August 16, 1870, at the office of the Treasurer, in Camden, N. J.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the date hereof until Tuesday, 16th instant.

GEORGE J. ROBBINS,

8 11 5t Treasurer W. J. R. R.

CLOTHING.

UP!

UP!

UP!

Goes the mercury in the Thermometer!

DOWN!

DOWN!

DOWN!

DOWN!

Go the prices of the Superior

Stylish

Splendid

SUMMER SUITS

At the GREAT BROWN HALL of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Opportunities are now presented,

Such as you have never enjoyed

In any previous summer

For the purchase of Fine Suits.

Suits of Cheviot,

Suits of Linen Duck,

Suits of Cassimere,

Suits of Drap d'Ete,

Suits of all sorts,

Cheaper than for a long series of years,

Better than you can buy elsewhere,

Satisfactory in every respect.

Don't forget the celebrated

Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviot Suits.

Remember to buy your Summer Clothes at

ROCKHILL & WILSON

GREAT BROWN HALL.

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,

No. 824 CHESNUT Street,

CLOTHIER.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

ALSO,

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. [6 27tf

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

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EXCURSIONS.

Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1.

Grand Excursion

AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND.

Giving passengers choice of

FOUR HOURS AT CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK, OR UP THE BUDSON RIVER, ABOVE THE FAMOUS PALISADES,

Leave Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, THURSDAY, August 18, 1870,

at 7¼ o'clock A. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:

Single Tickets.....$3 50

Gentleman and Lady.....4 00

Tickets can be procured at the Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street; Charles Brintzinghoffer, No. 935 Market street; Enos C. Renner, No. 501 Girard avenue; J. C. Heim, No. 1215 North Tenth street; United States Hotel, foot of Walnut street; Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of Excursion. [8 13 stuw3t

HATS AND CAPS.

WABBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

The Perfection of the Art of Refining Whiskies.

P. HEVNER, Sole Proprietor, for the State of Pennsylvania, of the

CELEBRATED "P. P." WHISKIES,

Nos. 246 S. FRONT and 117 DOCK St., Phila.

It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary methods contain a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be employed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fusel oil so detrimental to life and health; but, when indulged in to excess, the result is *Brain Fever, Delirium Tremens, Apoplexy, Insanity, etc.* Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are apt, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create *Nausea, Sick Headache, Inflammation*, and *Kidney Diseases.*

The "P. P." Whiskies, on the contrary, "stimulate and cheer" without unduly exciting the brain or injuring the coats of the stomach. They are distilled from the choicest product of the Cereals in *vaccuo*, the pressure of the atmosphere being reduced from 15 lbs. to 2 lbs. to the square inch; consequently a temperature of only about 90 degrees of heat is required in the operation. The process is entirely mechanical, no ACIDS, CHARCOAL, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, DRUGS OR CHEMICALS OF ANY DESCRIPTION BEING USED—hence the "P. P." Whiskies are not only delicate in flavor, but pure, wholesome, and innocuous as a beverage, retaining in simple purity the flavor of the cereals from which they were distilled.

The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, by Analytical Chemists, and by the best judges of Liquors in the United States, and pronounced *perfectly pure and wholesome*, and especially desirable for Family use and *Medical purposes.*

Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors and the impurities extracted, at the Refinery and Warerooms, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street.

This is the only process in operation in the State of Pennsylvania for refining whiskies in *"vaccuo."* 7 30 stuth4ptf P. HEVNER.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY,

FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,

No. 1415 LOCUST Street.

EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.

Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.

1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.
2. Pupils prepared for high standing in College.
3. Special Instructors in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.
4. A carefully organized Primary Department.
5. Special features—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.

Next session begins September 12. Circulars at LEE & WALKER'S, No. 922 CHESNUT Street.

Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.

During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, knewn as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.

8 13 W. STRONG.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

MISS BONNEY and MISS DILLAYE, Principals. The twenty-first year of this ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street.

Particulars from circulars. 8 13 to 1

EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.

8 8

PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL AGENCY,

No. 512 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Good, reliable Teachers furnished Schools, Academies, etc. Also, engagements secured for Teachers. Wanted immediately, three good Male Teachers; English Branches, Mathematics, etc.

Address J. A. BANCROFT & CO., 8 9 tuths3t as above.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. S 2tuths26t*

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will commence its Twenty-sixth Year September 1. Terms, $260. For circulars address, J. GRIER RALSTON. 8 6 1m*

DRY GOODS.

"AT THORNLEY'S."

ANOTHER SWEEPING REDUCTION.

GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

I am determined to clean out my SUMMER STOCK if the community need goods at HALF their usual price. I have went right through and marked prices down in some CASES FIFTY PER CENT., and in MANY CASES TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY PER CENT.

Lace Pointes from $4 to $55.
Lace Sacques from $10 to $25.
Thin Mixed Dress Goods.
Lawns, Percales and P. K's.
Black Hernanies and Grenadines.
Linens and Japanese Grass Cloths (for Suits).
Black Silks, Pongee Silks, Japanese Silks.
Kid Gloves, Parasols, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.

A full stock of STAPLE and DOMESTIC GOODS,

"AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,"

NORTHEAST CORNER

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

8 3 thstu3 PHILADELPHIA.

STODDART & BROTHER

OFFER 400 YARDS HEAVY DARK ALL WOOL CASSIMERES, IN REMNANTS,

At a great sacrifice to close out immediately.

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

8 12 3t Above Willow.

STODDART & BROTHER

HAVE PUT IN STOCK ALL THE FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,

Carried over from last season, to be closed out at very low prices.

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

8 12 3t Above Willow.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS

RETAIL SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY Street

Philadelphia.

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, Etc.

OF

Superior Styles and Finish

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET. [7 12 tuths2m4p

CORNELIUS & SONS.

FOR SALE.

MAPLE LAWN.

Beautiful Country Seat at Holmesburg.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. BENNERS, Deceased.

Containing 8 acres; large frontage. Part could be cut into building lots. Good improvements, convenient to station, schools, churches, and stores.

For sale on easy terms. Apply to

EDWIN H. FITLER,

EXECUTOR,

7 23 stuth18t* No. 23 North WATER Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—SECOND and THIRD FLOORS OF No. 29 North WATER Street.

Apply to WEAVER & CO.,

8 11 thsm3t* No. 29 North WATER Street.

RARE CHANCE TO GET INTO BUSINESS.—HOUSES and LOTS wanted in exchange for Merchandise at wholesale prices.

Address immediately, FINLEY,

8 9 "Ledger" Office.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 CHESNUT Street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,

12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements.

Apply to AARON HURLEY,

6 15 No. 209 S. SEVENTH Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.

4 mws PHILADELPHIA.

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ON FREE EXHIBITION

AT

CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Welsbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

THE FINE ARTS.

COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEO.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE,

For the Stereoscope.....25 cents each

Also, Larger, Mounted.....25 cents each

THE BEST MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE. $1 50 EACH.

DICKENS' LAST PORTRAIT.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

Looking-Glass Warerooms and Gallery of Paintings,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Mysterious Death of a Prominent Citizen of Illinois.

The painful accident in Bloomington, Illinois, by which a well-known citizen of that place was killed by lightning whilst asleep, with his wife by his side, has been reported by telegraph. The *Pantograph* gives the following details of this distressing affair:—

The brief announcement in these columns on Saturday morning of the sudden death of W. H. Hanna, by lightning, during the night previous, was to hundreds of readers a most sudden and terrible shock. The details of the fatal accident are in some degree mysterious and inexplicable, and must always so remain, or at least until the laws which control the movements of the electric fluid are more fully understood.

The first of the series of showers which fell during that night had passed, and about 11 o'clock another arose, accompanied by an extraordinary electrical phenomenon, the clouds in the south and west being almost constantly illumined with the flashes and darts of lightning, although with not very much thunder. An occasional crash, however, was heard. Mr. Hanna and his wife had retired, and were sleeping with a window, not far from the bed, raised two or three inches. While it is impossible to state with certainty exactly in what way the bolt entered or departed from the room, yet the general view is that it entered at the slightly opened window. Not far from this stands a large tree, with a decayed limb bearing in the direction, and this tree and limb give some very slight evidences of the passage of lightning. The head of the bed also has a little mark. The only mark upon the body of Mr. Hanna is one above the shoulder, or rather upon the chest, neither breaking or abrading the skin.

There is no noticeable mark upon the clothing, or elsewhere in the room. The theory of some is that the fluid leaped from the decayed limb of the tree through the window, just striking the head of the bed, then causing the mark upon Mr. Hanna's neck, and passing from the body at the other mark, leaping from thence to the gas fixture, and thus finding escape to the earth below.

However this may be, it is certain that in its course that little dart of lightning fulfilled its fearful mission. Mrs. Hanna was for a few moments stunned by the stroke, but soon recovered and sent for a physician. No human aid, however, could revive the injured man, and after the physician arrived he breathed heavily a few times, and all was still.

Some of the most important cases in the law practice of the West have been conducted by Mr. Hanna, and at the time of his death he had in his hands the management of a number of cases in which great interests were involved. He was universally conceded to be one of the clearest headed, hardest working, most thorough, and honest lawyers of this or any other bar.

A LUSUS NATURÆ.

Astonishing Doings in Utah—A Shower of Lizards.

The Utah *Reporter* says:—On Saturday evening our town was visited by the first rain which has fallen for three months. It seemed, since the 1st of May, that the "dry season" of the early years had returned, and that we were again to have summers without a drop of rain. The rain, however, though grateful and welcome, was not much of a surprise; but connected with it was a phenomenon without precedent in this section, unexplained by any of our philosophers, nothing more nor less than a shower of water-lizards. Over all the western part of the town, particularly around the Opera House, they were found in great numbers and of every length from two to eight inches.

In looking over the ground to-day we found a number already quite dried up; and we note with surprise that there is so little substance in them as to leave nothing more than a mere skeleton. The greatest number seem to have fallen on Judge Spicer's premises. His cellar, lately dug, previously dry as a powder-house, contained several inches of water literally alive with these singular creatures. The Judge fished up some forty of the largest ones, and now has them alive in a water-tank near his house, where the curious may inspect them. On examination we found them to have boneless limbs, and bodies very soft and "mushy;" they are quite lively in the water, but soon get dry, dull, and inactive when laid out on the ground.

They more nearly resemble the reptile known in the Northwest as the "mud-puppy" than any other we have seen. Their color is a dull brown, with bright spots, and their general make-up in other respects places them in the *siredom* class. The usual theory of "toad-showers" is that the numerous toads seen after a sudden rain were really in the ground and were drawn out by the moisture; but that explanation is cut off in this case by two facts: First. That these are clearly water reptiles and die in a few minutes on dry land. Second. The ground has been so hard and dry that soft-bodied reptiles could not have penetrated it.

The walls of Judge Spicer's cellar on Saturday afternoon were as solid almost as a brick wall. Another singular fact is that numbers of the reptiles were found in the rain barrel, where they could not have crawled. One gentleman informs us that he counted two hundred in a small puddle on Colorado street. We noticed the dried remains of one which was seven inches in length, yet would not weigh an ounce. We give merely the facts, and so far are without any theory on the matter. But our local *savans* are busy, and by to-morrow we shall doubtless have a dozen explanations.

HORRID AFFAIR.

Tragedy Near Connellsville—A Human Being Quartered.

Mr. William H. Peabody, justice of the peace at Connellsville, Pa., writes of a horrible murder committed about thirteen miles from that place, and not far from the Pennsylvania and Maryland line. The body was found about twenty-five rods from the highway, hanging in a tree, dressed like a dressed hog, being quartered, the quarters hanging, but the carcass being putrid. On the ground near by were found letters and papers, by which it is evident that the name of the deceased was Francis Bosom; that he had lived in Syracuse, and in Broome county, in this State, and in Michigan, probably Hillsdale; that he had been in the patent-right business, but latterly was a detective, in which capacity he was supposed to be engaged at the time of his murder. It is believed he was murdered by a gang of horse thieves infesting that region of country.

Binghamton and Detroit papers are requested to mention the case, with a view to apprising relatives, wherever they may be.

CROSSED IN LOVE.

A Clergyman Attempts Suicide.

The Oswego papers contain the particulars of the attempted suicide in that city of the Rev. Mr. Challabacas, a clergyman. He went into a beer saloon in the Revenue block in that city, and after drinking several glasses of beer, lay down upon a lounge. He soon gave signs of suffering from the effects of poison, and was removed to a friend's house. It was ascertained that he had taken laudanum. Although he received every possible medical attention, he continued in a dangerous condition. He is a single man, about thirty-five years old, and disappointment in a love affair is the cause of depressed spirits leading to the attempted suicide.

—Frank Thorne, the foolish young man who received serious injuries in jumping from an elevator in Buffalo, has nearly recovered; but he will not be able to make his intended leap at Niagara. The spirit of useless bravado, which is illustrated in Thorne, should be discouraged on every hand; but it will be emulated by silly fellows so long as the public delight in witnessing daring adventures and hair-breadth escapes.

—Mrs. Kelley, a young married lady, attended a fire in Chicago a few nights since, and was shot by some person in the crowd. Her friends think that the bullet was intended for somebody else, which is quite a consoling theory.

—Springfield, Mass., was left in total darkness a few nights since in consequence of a difference between the Common Council and the Gas Company, growing out of a demand for a reduction in price.

CITY ITEMS.

ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
All kinds of Summer Clothing better in Cut, Make, and Fit than any other Stock of Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia, and sold at prices
GUARANTEED LOWER THAN ANY OTHER.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

JUST RECEIVED
AT
KERR'S CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VERY FINE DECORATED DINNER AND TEA SETS,
ALL PRICES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF VERY
FINE ENGLISH DECORATED CHAMBER WARE,
AT
KERR'S CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET,
ALL PRICES.

YOUNG HEADS ON AGED SHOULDERS.—It is no longer a loathsome task to darken grey hair. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, effects the change without any unclean accompaniment. It is a limpid, clear fluid, and has a pleasant aroma. The number of applications determines the shade. No sediment, no stickiness, no darkened bottles! Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

NIGHTS OF PAINFUL WATCHING WITH POOR, sick, crying children, can be avoided by the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and, during the process of teething, it is invaluable. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

CLEAR AS THE SKY is that balmy fluid which is taking the place of the unctuous compounds hitherto used for dyeing the hair. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is as cloudless as "the light in beauty's eyes," and it darkens grey hair to any shade from golden brown to perfect ebony. Sold by all druggists.

IMPORTANT.—The third great sale of building lots advertised by Birch & Son to come off on Monday at Clifton, Kellyville, deserves attention. No point in our vicinity is improving more rapidly or attracting more interest than this. Passage free. See advertisement.

THE COMBINATION of a central location for business with a quiet and retired home, is afforded by the addition of forty suites of rooms to the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. Travellers will find this hotel one of the best in the land.

THE NEW SHADOW PHOTOGRAPHS and German Chromo Heads, made by A. K. P. TRASK, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

MARRIED.

SINCLAIR—ANDERSON.—On the 11th, by Rev. Joseph Mason, pastor of Wharton St. M. E. Church, Mr. JOHN E. SINCLAIR to Miss LIZZIE E. ANDERSON, both of Philadelphia.

STAGG—MOLSEED.—At noon, August 3d, by the Rev. Dr. Blackwood, Mr. HARRY CLAY STAGG to Miss MAGGIE J. MOLSEED, both of this city.

DIED.

ARCHIBALD.—On the 12th instant, JOHN, son of John and Elizabeth Archibald, aged 21 years.

BAKER.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on the 9th instant, JOSEPHINE E. BAKER, daughter of George and Susan Baker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, Bridge street, opposite Jackson street, near Whitehall, Twenty-third ward, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Cedar Hill.

BARROWS.—Suddenly, in Washington, D. C., on the 10th instant, L. ADELIA BARROWS, wife of A. R. Barrows, and daughter of John and Sarah B. Pettingill.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 300 North Tenth street, on Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

GLADING.—On the 9th instant, SALLIE, wife of Henry C. Glading, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 32 Christian street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Machpelah Cemetery.

GRAY.—On the morning of August 11, at Pittsburg, DAVID, son of William and Margaret Gray, aged 21 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Ragan Lodge, No. 28, K. of P., and the Scots' Thistle Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 104 South Twenty-second street. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

HARRISON.—Suddenly, on the 12th instant, WILLIAM F. HARRISON, in his 43d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, also Jefferson Lodge, No. 12, I. O. of O. F.; Mount Olive Encampment, No. 6, I. O. of O. F.; and Amicitia Lodge, No. 36, K. of P., from his late residence, No. 1130 O'Neil street, at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

REPHARD.—Suddenly, on the 9th instant, ALBERT, son of Aaron and Flavia Rephard, in the 16th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, East Walnut lane and Morton street, Germantown, on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHOEMAKER.—On the 12th instant, MARY WESTCOTT, infant daughter of Julien and Hannah A. Shoemaker, aged 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 1319 Girard avenue, on Monday, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

GLASS.

WINDOW GLASS.

A FULL STOCK,

Large Assortment of Sizes and Qualities, for sale cheap by

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,

Nos. 205, 207, 209 and 211 North FOURTH Street,

8 11 6t PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 S. FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

In order to make room for extensive alterations and repairs to our Warerooms and Manufactory, we are closing out our entire stock of 7 8 tfr

Phætons,
Jenny Linds,
Buggies, Etc.,

AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

$25,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN AN old-established business that will net that amount per year. Address, T. J. W. "Ledger" Office. 8 9

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Bread street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.

8 13 61t

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE VINEGARS FOR PICKLING.

LONDON MALT VINEGAR,

FRENCH WHITE WINE VINEGAR,

VERY OLD AND PURE CIDER VINEGAR,

AT

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,

5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

We offer a full stock of the

Finest Groceries to Select From,

And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

8 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

NEW No. 1 MACKEREL,

IN KITTS.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL,

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Originators of NITROUS OXIDE GAS in Dentistry, and headquarters for painless tooth extraction. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street. 8 6 8 13t

MEDICAL.

Rheumatism Specially Treated Thirty seven Years.

Chronic Rheumatism, $1000 paid.

Inflammatory Rheumatism, $2000 paid.

Neuralgia in the Head, $3000 paid.

Articular Rheumatism, $4000 paid.

Rheumatism in Kidneys, $5000 paid.

The above amounts will be paid to any person producing any medicine, Internal, External, Vegetable or Mineral, that can bring forward as many living, genuine, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY, the prescription of one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians and professors. It is positively the only standard specific before the public, being composed of pure and harmless vegetable ingredients solely, containing no minerals, poisonous vegetables, or injurious drugs. It is warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five in every hundred cases treated in the past four years, a result unparalleled in the annals of medicine. To protect sufferers against imposition, deception, quacks, and injurious nostrums prepared by unskilful, uneducated, and unscientific hands, a printed legal form of guarantee, containing name of patient and exact stated quantity to cure, properly signed and sealed, will be given to every patient desiring it, without extra charge, and in case of failure to cure the money refunded. All sufferers should examine the plan of guarantee, which insures a positive cure, or costs nothing for the trial. The safety of this offer, made by Dr. Fitler, is insured to him only by the merit and infallible curative power of this remedy. Names and references of incurable cases, where the money paid has been refunded in full, given at Dr. Fitler's office, where the diploma of Dr. Fitler, received from the University of Pennsylvania A. D. 1833, is subject to public inspection, with the diploma from the Medical Institute, 1833, and the additional vouchers of his professional skill as a Physician and Professor of Chemistry, together with letters and testimonials of leading physicians, clergymen, judges, senators, bankers, merchants, etc. etc.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured H. A. Dreer, No. 714 Chesnut street; also Hon. Judge Lee, of Camden, with 17,000 others.

Dr. Fiter's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured David G. Walton, M. D., Seventh street, below Race. He recommends the remedy highly.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured the Rev. John Stockton, Camden, N. J.; a very severe case. Dr. Fitler's Office, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Mrs. C. Boyd, No. 1046 S. Fifth; also Mrs. Simmons, No. 337 Dillwyn street. Never failed.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Hon. William B. Elliott, No. 804 N. Seventh. Endorses and recommends it. Prepared No. 29 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Hon. Alderman Comly, Twenty-third ward, Frankford. It is the only specific ever discovered.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Mrs Lentz, No. 136 S. Eighth street; also Mrs. Richardson, No. 1238 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured of Rheumatism the wife of Rev. Mr. Baggs, Falls of Schuylkill—a severe case.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured A. J. Colton, No. 1109 N. Third. A chronic case; tried everything without benefit.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured A. E. Milton, M. D., a celebrated Baltimore physician, considered a hopeless case.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Theodore Davisson, who resides No. 136 N. Eighth street; also Samuel Cohen, No. 240 N. Eighth.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured the wife of Rev. Mr. Davis, Hightstown, N. J. A wonderful, unexpected cure.

DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY

is warranted, under solemn oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five cases in every hundred treated.

ANOTHER CURE BY WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

Mr. Shock, No. 1024 Columbia avenue, cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy. No cure, no pay.

A NEW CURE AND A GREAT CURE.

William Weyland, No. 1433 Brinton street, Seventeenth ward, cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A CURE.—FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

James Hinas, Forty-first and Market streets, W. P., cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A GREAT CURE.—GO AND CONSULT HER.

Mrs. E. C. Barton, corner Clinton and Henry streets, Camden, of Rheumatism, by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A GREAT CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

John Weckerly, No. 1110 Buttonwood street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy. No cure, no pay.

NEURALGIA.

A remarkable cure. S. Griffith, No. 700 Kessler street, a very severe chronic case, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

STUBBORN FACTS—RHEUMATISM CURES.

Griffin Snively, No. 229 George street, Sixteenth ward, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

RHEUMATISM.

GEORGE ELLIOTT cured, Frankford; considers it a wonderful remedy.

RHEUMATISM.

Mrs. BACON cured, No. 928 MARKET Street, Camden, by Dr. FITLER, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. SHOCK cured, No. 1024 COLUMBIA Avenue, by written guarantee.

RHEUMATISM.

S. C. ZIMMERMAN cured, No. 1748 MARSHALL, by Dr. FITLER'S Remedy.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy has the following advantages:—

First—It is purely vegetable, and warranted not to contain mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious to the system.

Second—It is prepared from the original prescription of Doctor Joseph P. Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and now one of our oldest practising physicians.

Third—He has made these diseases his specialty, and spent a lifetime in preparing our infallible remedy.

Fourth—A limited stated quantity is warranted in every case, and if it fails to cure the money is refunded.

Medical advice to Rheumatic sufferers given daily, from 11 until 4, without charge. No other disease prescribed for. Advice sent by mail without charge. Depot and Office No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

Sufferers from these painful complaints have only themselves to blame if they permit their frames to be tortured, when a sovereign cure like Dr. Fitler's wonderful Rheumatic Remedy is within such easy reach of even the humblest in the land. As to its curative properties in rheumatism, gout, and neuralgia, no one, who is not wilfully blind, can entertain the shadow of a doubt. Thousands of the worst cases known to the medical faculty have been cured by it, and hundreds of the certificates given in its favor are from judges, lawyers, physicians, merchants, tradesmen, etc., in our very midst, who are living evidences of its miraculous power. It is sold everywhere, and rheumatic and neuralgic sufferers owe it to themselves to make a trial of its virtues we

FINANCIAL

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers. The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 85 and Accrued Interest

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

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DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

FINE CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 13 thstuD21 ABOVE CHESNUT.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 608 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH

ORGANS.

CHURCH AND CHAPEL ORGANS,

Warranted Unexcelled and Satisfactory to Purchasers,

COSTING FROM $650 TO $3000 EACH.

With good Second-hand Organs for sale, and Organs of any size built to order by

WM. B. D. SIMMONS & CO.,

No. 190 CHARLES Street, Boston, Mass.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and the Third Reformed Church, Tenth street, Philadelphia, contain Organs of our recent make. 6 11 6mrp

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

OF

NATIONAL CAPITOL

Life Insurance Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

As made to Auditor-General's Department of the State of Pennsylvania.

FIRST.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Amount of assessment or instalments on stock paid in cash	150,000 00

SECOND.

Cash on hand	$517 32
Cash in National Bank of the Republic	932 90
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission, mostly on Policies issued in July	48,378 29
Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	114,500 00
Amount of stock held by the company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value, 722 shares Metropolitan Railroad, Washington, D. C., par value, $50; market value, $50	11,050 00
Interest on investments due and unpaid	87 45
Accrued interest not yet due	4,085 24
Deferred premiums—balance semi-annual and quarterly premiums for the year	14,322 36
Furniture and stationery in Home and Branch offices	5,590 00
Premium loans on Policies issued prior to 1870	1,596 00
Bills receivable—temporary loans on call	19,199 71
Personal accounts	366 84

THIRD.

Amount of losses resisted by the Company—fraudulent claim	$5,000 00
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise, current expenses, say	2,000 00
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks—estimated, say	10,000 00

FOURTH.

Amount of cash premiums received	$17,939 69
Premium notes on Policies issued previous to 1870	53 00
Interest receivek from investments	6,300 81

FIFTH.

Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and officers of the Company	$3,701 69
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	607 62
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures—salary of officers and general expenses	6,458 45
Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the Company	150,000 00
Amount of said notes held by the Company as part of or the whole of the capital thereof	150,000 00
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	50 00

I have examined the affairs of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, and find them correct as above.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 22d day of July, A. D. 1870.

JOSEPH T. K. PLANT,

Commissioner in and for the State of Pennsylvania.

FRANCIS W. SLAUGHTER,

GENERAL AGENT,

No. 1000 CHESNUT St.,

8 5 stuth6t PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PROVIDENT

Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Office—No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

Organized to promote life insurance among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Good risks of any denomination solicited.

Policies already issued exceeding

TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

This is a PHILADELPHIA COMPANY, and entitled to the special confidence of the community.

PERFECT SECURITY. LOW RATES.
SMALL EXPENSES. PURELY MUTUAL.
LOW RATE OF MORTALITY.

These conditions enable a company to give advantages which cannot be surpassed.

Policies issued on the Non-Forfeiture Plan.

Statistics show that the average mortality of Friends is nearly 25 per cent. less than that of the general population. 2 12 cos5p

A LOW RATE OF MORTALITY
MAKES
CHEAP INSURANCE IN A MUTUAL COMPANY.

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF

COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & CATES,

Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,

No. 619 MARKET STREET,

7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le-coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,

No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

PRAISE.

God is good, and He is to be praised for His goodness. His own infinite perfections render Him worthy of all adoration and praise. When we consider His supreme excellence and glory, and remember the relations we sustain to Him as His creatures, we must see the propriety of praising His great name and rendering to Him our grateful acknowledgments. The inhabitants of heaven bow before Him with humble reverence, and sing with grateful hearts His praise. We, as His creatures, should praise Him for His excellencies, the infinite glory and loveness of His character. God is love, and why should He not be loved? And if loved, why not praised? We are ungrateful creatures, unmindful of our Maker, forgetful of the Being who created and who governs the world.

The hand of God is in the smallest event, as well as the greatest. These little events are essential to our comfort and happiness. Indeed, little comforts make the aggregate of our enjoyment, the sum total of human happiness. "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." Our happiness depends mainly on little things, on well-adjusted trifles; and because these little things come so long in course and pass so smoothly, we notice them not. We trace them not to the hand of God, although their nice arrangement and their very smoothness are full of wonder, and speak most impressively, though silently, of the divine hand. Did we rightly consider it, we should see more of God in the ordinary events of each passing hour than in those rare occurrences which startle and terrify the world. There is more to be admired in the calm serenity of a cloudless day than in the raging elements of the furious storm, as it shows us the admirable adjustment of the wheels of the universe, and the ease with which God controls and governs His works. The one may impress us with His power; the other shows His goodness, His tenderness, His constant and paternal care. So the wonders of His providence lie, not in great, but in little things—those which make us happy without exciting our attention, those which speak not in thunder tones, but in a still small voice of God's goodness and love. What though there be no great deliverance to call forth our thankfulness, the stream of comforts on which our happiness depends has been flowing constantly onward, with its full and clear tide, and this should constrain us to "give thanks unto the Lord for He is good;" and to "praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men."

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—An Episcopal missionary in Minnesota reports that he has nine stations under his care, holds three services each Sunday, and five during the week, travels every ten days fifty miles by rail, sixty by wagon, sixty afoot, and has a salary, all told, of $519·60.

—Dr. Samuel Merritt has given a lot worth $10,000 to the St. Paul's Episcopal Society of Oakland, Cal.

—The recent Indiana Episcopal Convention adopted a resolution declaring "its disapproval of the practice of raising money for church purposes by means of fairs, festivals, lotteries, tableaux, and private theatricals, and that (it) will use all proper means to discourage them."

—A ritualistic wedding in St. John's Church, East Hartford, Conn., makes some small stir. The eucharist was administered, the wedding-ring blessed, and the sign of the cross made over it and over the elements when administered; a procession was headed by a crucifix with a silver cross, lighted candles were employed, and white satin crosses and embroidery decked the ushers and rector.

—The Rev. Phillips Brooks, at present the popular rector of Divinity (Episcopal) Church, Boston, has sailed again for Europe. He is the oldest of three promising brothers, all now in the ministry, the one next in age being settled in Cleveland, Ohio; the younger, who has just been ordained, is called to a church in Columbus, Ohio.

—The Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., formerly Unitarian, has been ordained deacon in the Episcopal Church.

—At the late meeting of the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the following resolution was adopted:—"*Resolved*, That the General Theological Seminary is designed for the education of candidates for holy orders, to the exclusion of all persons preparing either for any secular profession or for any religious office or work, other than that of the Christian ministry, as maintained by the Protestant Episcopal Church." In all other Theological Seminaries, so far as we know, students of theology of other denominations than that conducting the Seminary are freely admitted.

—The minutes of the Synod for the present year show that this body has eighty-seven churches, eighty-six ministers, and eight thousand five hundred and seventy-seven communicants; that during the year it has paid $59,442·26 for pastors' salaries, and has contributed to all objects $40,311·61. The number of students in attendance at the Theological Seminary, during the year, was seventeen.

—An Episcopal "Church Guild" has been organized in Cincinnati. It supports 3 missions and a reading-room and will soon start a library.

—By a late rule no student can study in the General Theological Seminary of New York unless he is pledged to fit for the Episcopal ministry.

METHODIST.

—Rev. D. P. Rathbun, of Buena Vista, Pa., who recently lectured against Freemasonry, was subsequently seized by a party of six or eight men, who dragged him about forty rods, rode him upon a rail, plunged him into a mudhole, and after otherwise maltreating him poured spirits of turpentine upon his lacerated flesh.

—To meet the cost of its new establishment in New York ($960,000) the Book Concern issued coupon bonds, redeemable in fifteen years or sooner, and bearing interest payable semi-annually. The breeze about "irregularities" awakened distrust, and the bonds were for a time "flat." Lately, however, confidence has been resumed, and sales have already taken place to the amount of $460,000.

—Efforts are being made to induce Rev. Dr. Charles Taylor to resume the Presidency of the Kentucky Wesleyan University, which he resigned a short time ago.

—Last week's *Zion's Herald* has an excellent picture of the "Orange Judd Hall of Natural Science," connected with the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. This magnificent benefaction of Mr. Judd's is a handsome brown-stone structure 62 feet front by 94 feet deep, and five stories high. It is fire-proof, and admirably adapted to its use. The exact cost is not yet known, but it will not be far from $100,000.

—A recent Salt Lake letter says:—"Bishop Ames and Chaplain McCabe did a great deal of good passing through. Both preached here and in Corinne; and at the latter place, upon Mr. McCabe's conditionally offering, on the part of the Methodist Church Extension Society, of which he is agent, to give $1000 towards building a church in Corinne, the people at once subscribed $2000 additional, and a brick church, capable of seating three hundred persons, is to be built at Corinne immediately. Mr. Pierce, the Methodist missionary sent here from Syracuse, is doing a good work. He is not only a preacher, he is a lawyer, a teacher, an editor, an educated, practical, energetic man. He has a congregation of about two hundred at his Sunday evening services."

—The recent action of the Southern Methodists in establishing a colored M. E. Church South has led the colored members of the Northern Methodist Church in New Orleans to publish a circular reminding those who receive it that before Dr. Newman was sent to New Orleans the Southern Methodists controlled the negro population, but did not allow them to hold property, govern their own churches, or ordain their ministers. They were told that it was honor enough to be made local preachers and stewards, and that no bishop's hand would be laid in consecration on a woolly head. On Christmas day, 1865, Bishop Thompson organized the Mississippi Mission Conference, including Louisiana, and ordained fourteen colored preachers, with the same rights as the whites. These churches have prospered, and they appeal to the colored people not to be enticed by the alluring words of the envious Southern Methodists.

—The English Methodist Conference has been in session, and its late president offered a resolution in favor of multiplying Wesleyan day-schools. But under the lead of Rev. William Arthur they refused to give their support to state-aided schools, even though they were Wesleyan.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The New York *Observer* announces the return, on the 21st ultimo, of Rev. E. D. G. Prime, D. D., ("Eusebius") from his journey round the world. He was absent just one year.

—The Memorial Fund Committee of the reunited Church are getting up a handsome certificate, to be presented to all who contribute five dollars or upward to the Fund. It will be embellished with an emblematic reunion and a picture of the historical blending of the Assemblies at Pittsburg. The engraving will be executed by a bank note company, and printed on bank note paper.

—Mrs. S. D. Child, who died on the 23d ult., bequeathed $30,000 to Hamilton College. Her husband, who died a few years ago, gave $30,000 to the same institution.

—Rev. Dr. Ferris has retired from the Chancellorship of the University of New York.

—A correspondent of the Pittsburg *Commercial*, writing of Coshocton, Ohio, says:—"The Presbyterian minister is a member of the Town Council, and of the other nine corporation officers, no less than seven are members of his congregation."

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas Smythe, of Charleston, S. C., has been so far improved in health as to enable him to visit the mountains of Virginia, his favorite resort in former years.

—The Rev. T. W. Hooper, of Christiansburg, Va., accepts a call to the Farmville Church, recently made vacant by the removal of Mr. McIlvaine to Lynchburg.

—In the Beard Presbyterian Church, Kentucky, twenty were added to the church on a profession of their faith in Jesus Christ, and seventeen of them were baptized with pure water.

—Quite a number of converts have been added to the Rev. Mr. Mullaly's church at Covington, Ky., lately.

—The church at Charlotte, N. C., Mecklenburg Presbytery, has resolved to defray the expenses of sustaining a missionary for the region during one year.

—The promised Presbyterian College in Iowa seems to have not very bright prospects. The "Parsons' bequest" turns out to be largely in lands, of little value, and the heirs claim the right of annulling the location at Cedar Rapids; and, further, the subscription of $100,000, which secured it to Cedar Rapids, is said to be partly fictitious. The Lyons Female College, also under the control of Iowa Synod, is heavily in debt. This synod is at issue with the Board of Domestic Missions, on an old question about the selection of a field missionary. It has voted that it does not want any such agent of the board, but will employ two ministers as evangelists in the north of the State.

—The act of Parliament capitalized the incomes of the Irish ministry at so much, and four hundred ministers of the Presbyterian Church have already signed the commutation deed by which they give up their income from the State, so as to insure in its place a sustentation fund.

—The Presbyterian church, West Farms, N. Y., finds, after one year's trial of free pews, that it has received $600 excess of contributions over any previous year.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The estate of Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Emmons, at Franklin, Mass., is now occupied by Dean Academy, the new Universalist school, and one of the wealthiest and best appointed schools in the State.

—S. D. Warren, Esq., has contributed $10,000 towards the new Congregational Church at Chatham, Massachusetts.

—The congregation of the Centre Church, Congregational, in Hartford, Connecticut, is said to be the richest of that denomination in the country, its estimated wealth being twelve millions of dollars.

—The Congregational church in Baraboo, 70 members, has become Presbyterian, under the auspices of Rev. Smith Norton, who has been acting pastor for a year. On changing its polity, it immediately consolidated with the other Presbyterian church, which took possession of its new and commodious house of worship, and moved into it their bell and organ. Mr. Norton retires, and the Presbyterian pastor takes charge of the united church.

—A great revival has been in progress in Barrington, N. H., for six months past, in the Congregational church. The membership and Sunday School have been doubled.

LUTHERAN.

—The minutes of the last session of the Maryland Synod show that the total number of communicants is 13,311. The aggregate amount contributed by the churches to beneficiary education was $1407·47; to home missions, $3539·85; to foreign missions, $691·83; and to church extension, $3300. Grand total, $8969·15. The average contribution of each communicant was, therefore, a little less than 67½ cents.

—The Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church in the South has been located at Columbia, S. C., and Revs. A. R. Rude and J. P. Smeltzer have been elected professors.

—The Illinois Lutheran Synod is tending to the Missouri platform. It has passed a resolution calling on the General Council, at its next meeting, to pronounce distinctly on the four points of chiliasm, exchange of pulpits, open communion, and secret societies.

REFORMED.

—The Japanese Government has determined to establish two schools in Japan for the education of the children of the higher classes, and has called two Reformed (Dutch) missionaries, the Rev. S. K. Brown, D. D., and the Rev. G. F. Verbeck, to take charge of them. Both have consented, and will be in a most responsible position. Mr. Verbeck is already in Yeddo, engaged in his school.

—The Dutch Reformed Church in Cape Colony is in trouble, having expelled, four years ago, two rationalistic members for heresy. The colonial court and privy council have ordered that they be reinstated. The Church Synod has avoided the matter till this year, but will be compelled next October to meet the question. Four-fifths of the members wish the rationalists out of the synod, but a majority may vote to receive them back under protest.

UNIVERSALIST.

—The Universalist centenary work is prospering in all the States except Illinois. The amount proposed to be collected in New York for the Murray fund was $25,000, but $30,000 have been raised. This is exclusive of endowments for educational institutions in the State.

—There is a controversy among the Universalists over the administration of Lombard University which paralyzes their effort for its endowment. One party clamors for the removal of Dr. Weston from the presidency, but the trustees express the highest confidence in him.

THE JEWS.

—The results of the meeting of the thirteen Jewish rabbis at Cincinnati were that from the prayer-book should be omitted all references to sacrifices, angels, resurrection from the dead, a return to Palestine, and a personal Messiah; and that the remaining prayers should be in English and German, and express the sentiments of modern Judaism; and that the Sabbath services shall, under no consideration, be transferred to Sunday.

THE QUAKERS.

—A committee of English Quakers have been making a missionary tour through the Shetland Islands. They were warmly received not only by the fishermen and their families, but by the clergy. They held fourteen services in Established kirks, thirteen in Independent chapels, and twelve each in Free kirks and Methodist chapels.

CATHOLIC.

—The Right Reverend Bishop Wood dedicated a new church in Paterson, N. J., recently. It is said to be the finest church in that State. The estimated cost is $200,000. Rev. Father McNulty is the pastor. Rev. Father Byrne, of Camden, preached the dedication sermon.

—On Tuesday, July 26, the Rt. Rev. T. Mullen, Bishop of Erie, conferred Clerical Tonsure and Minor Orders, in St. Michael's Seminary Chapel, on the following students:—Messrs. Joseph Bohm, P. Ottaloran, Edw. Hanses, Bernard McDonough, and Hugh McKeefery. On the following day Messrs. Joseph Suhr, James Byrne, George Alman, P. Thurholmer, Joseph Bohm, Edward Hansas, P. Attaloran, Bernard McDonough, and L. Shayer received Subdeaconship. On Thursday morning the Rt. Rev. Prelate raised to the order of Deaconship Messrs. Joseph Suhr, George Alman, Joseph Bohm, P. Thurheimer, P. Ottaloran, Bernard McDonough, Edward Hanses, and L. Shayer. On Friday morning Messrs. Suhr, Alman, Bohm, Ottaloran, Thurheimer, and McDonough were raised to the dignity of the Priesthood. Of these gentlemen, Rev. Bernard McDonough was ordained for the Diocese of Albany, and Rev. L. Shayer for the Benedictine Order. Mr. Hugh McKeefry is from the Diocese of Richmond.—*Pittsburg Catholic.*

—On Sunday, 31st ult, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Becker, in his Pro-Cathedral of St. Peter's, Wilmington, Delaware, raised to the dignity of Priesthood the Rev. Father Lyons.

—A letter from Pere Hyacinthe protesting against the declaration of the dogma of Padal infallibility has appeared, and caused a sensation. The Catholic organs attack the letter and its author with much bitterness.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.

The new wing is now completed.

Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guest Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.

Terms, for the summer, $3·50 per day and $21 per week Coach from depot free. No Bar.

5 24 tuths3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.

The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.

Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.

6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, AT CAPE MAY, IS again under the management of GEORGE J. BOLTON, who is also proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, at Harrisburg, Pa. 7 9stuth23t

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo. Terms, $20 per week.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

No. 227 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

26 thstulm 6 26 dim 7 26 thstulm

ATLANTIC CITY.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA, between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from $10 to $15 per week. 7 11 mwstf

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It is now open for the season.

6 11 stuth2m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

COTTAGE RETREAT ATLANTIC CITY N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Terms moderate. MRS. McCLEES, 6 11 stuth 2m Proprietress.

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELlows' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season.

6 11 2meod WM. M. CARTER, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,

6 11 3m Proprietor.

ROOFING.

PHILADELPHIA Painting and Roofing Co.

TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.

All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.

SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT

Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.

This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.

IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.

All work warranted.

All orders promptly attended to. Address

PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY,

7 14 3m No. 53 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION

HAIR CURLERS,

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES

(Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO.,

5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Conpons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf&p PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities,

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board o Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [7 1 3m

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE. TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

6 21 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT!

10 Per Cent. First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company,

At 95 and Accrued Interest.

Coupons payable January and July at Ocean Bank, New York.

Secured by mortgage of the CANAL, its tolls, franchises, and EQUIPMENTS, and 200,000 ACRES of very valuable and carefully selected

IRON, COPPER, PINE, AND OTHER TIMBER LANDS,

Worth at the lowest estimate five to eight times the amount of the mortgage.

Whole Issue $500,000,

Of which a balance of only $160,000 remains unsold.

This Ship Canal—after five years labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season.

The tolls on the present commerce of Lake Superior would not only pay the interest on these bonds, but large dividends also to the Stockholders. This trade will be increased immensely next season when the grain from the great wheat-producing regions of Minnesota shall pass by this route (as it necessarily must) to the seaboard, by way of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth, now just completed.

Send for maps and circulars.

For sale at 95 and accrued interest by

B. K. JAMISON & CO., Bankers,

COR. THIRD AND CHESNUT STS.

8 6tf PHILADELPHIA.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.

Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1000, $5000, and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET,

NEW YORK. 8 8 1m

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

At 75, Interest Regularly Paid.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$60,000 SOUTH MOUNTAIN IRON AND RAILROAD CO. SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

At 75 and Accrued Interest,

SECURED BY 17 MILES OF RAILROAD,

Finished and doing good business, and about 23,000 acres of Coal and Iron ore land situated in Cumber land Valley, Pa.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Streets,

7 27 tf Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

8 6 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 8 6 tf

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

Formerly Smith, Randolph & Co. Phila. & N. Y.

Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.

Dealers in U. S. Bonds. Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges. Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOYD,

7 14 thstu2m* No. 19 S. THIRD Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE

ESTATE

OF THE

FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¼ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46¼ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¼ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¼ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45¼ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¾ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¼ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,738·34, upon $3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 193½ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samuel McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98½ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70½ degrees east, 89½ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS, JAMES T. YOUNG, ENOCH LEWIS, } Trustees.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

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The most durable Green will not fade, is brighter Color, costs less than any other because it will paint twice as much Surface, & round pure only by the manufacturers Sold by all Paint Dealers. Office 122 N. 4th St.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12, 1870.

The Lane Without a Turning.

It is two weeks since Mr. Benjamin Nathan was murdered, and the public knows no more than it then did in regard to the doer of the deed. It was indeed generally hoped that the inquest of yesterday, when William Kelly was for the first time put under examination, would bring to light some facts calculated to direct suspicion to a more plausible quarter than any to which it had been previously directed. This hope has, however, been dissipated. The extremely rigid examination and cross-examination to which William Kelly was subjected, elicited nothing that had a tendency to prove that he was in any way involved in Mr. Nathan's murder. To be sure, those closely-serried questions which mercilessly confronted him in seemingly interminable files slashed into the most prominent incidents of a life which has not been altogether spotless, and exposed some points which it would be well for him, so far as public opinion of him is concerned, had he been able to cover.

However, I do not want to throw any stones. Any one of us is liable, at any moment, to be placed in a similar position, and happy are those who have no cause to fear having their lives riddled by the merciless shot of rigid cross-examination. There are thousands of "respectable" men who have done things incalculably worse, probably, than any that William Kelly has done, but yet who, if placed in similar circumstances at an inquest, would be screened by the prestige of position. That remorseless and relentless newspaper, the *Sun*—which may be said to be a sort of daily *Sunday Mercury*—is aping the atrocity of Caldwell & Whitney's daily sensation-sheet, and is trying to fasten public suspicion upon this young man, whose only crime, so far as the evidence goes, consists in his living off his mother and "bumming" in an unostentatious manner. An unprejudiced observer will have discovered, as yet, no turning in this long lane of murder.

Seebach and Veneta—An Anecdote.

Very little is known concerning Madame Marie Niemann-Seebach, considering that, within one month, she is to make her first appearance in America. Mr. Grau, unlike the agents of Mlle. Nillson, has not yet taken any loud measures for the pre-puffery of his star. I do not profess to know a great deal about her, but considering that ere long she will become a topic of general comment, the little that I *do* know you are welcome to. I am told that she is about thirty-five years of age, and is a very handsome and tender-looking blonde. She is but little known in this country, simply because she is German by birth, and not Italian or French. If I am to accept, without questioning, what is told me, I must believe that in Germany she holds a rank equal to that held by Ristori all the world over. Her husband's name is Niemann. He is said to be a very excellent tenor, and to pursue his art with great devotion and success. If exorbitancy of terms be a test of merit, Madame Seebach's claims to supremacy are indisputable, for she is said to exceed Ristori in the extravagance of her demands. But then it is so greatly the fashion—and a very vulgar fashion it is, too—to exaggerate the prices paid to eminent performers, that a shrug is the only comment necessary to such a rumor as this. M'me Seebach is to be accompanied by Mad'lle Veneta, who belongs to the Royal Theatre of Vienna, and is said to be a very fine actress. In reference to her there is a story which is not altogether without interest. It partly concerns M'me Vestvali, who used to be a great favorite with us. It seems that M'me Vestvali (about whom there can now linger but little of "The Magnificent"), after drifting from Italian opera into English drama, and thence into German *roles*, took a fancy for managing, and contemplated bringing to this country Mad'lle Veneta, as a star. She had almost made up her mind to do so, when she was informed that Mr. Grau was also on the look-out for novelties and had closed with Veneta. As she was pouting her lips over this vexation, one of her friends proposed that she should immediately come to terms with M'me Seebach, who was as yet free.

"I am not a millionaire," exclaimed Vestvali, "or I probably should."

At this moment a letter was handed her. She tore it open, read it, and threw it down in disgust.

"Did you ever hear of such a man?" she exclaimed.

"What man?" asked her friend.

"Why, Grau! This letter tells me that he has already concluded a contract with Seebach for one hundred nights in the United States. And not only that; he has actually engaged my Veneta to support her!"

This is the story, though I will not swear that it is not a managerial invention, concocted by some agent with an eye to business.

No One but Themselves to Blame.

The recent death of a girl at Lowell is found to have been caused by the burrowings into her brain of an insect whose home had been the "switch" wherewith she adorned her head. The risk thus indicated can scarcely be a pleasant one for women to contemplate. Why not abandon the switch altogether? Because it looks graceful and pretty, and because your true woman would rather be brain-burrowed to death by an insect than make herself a laughing-stock by being unfashionable. Such is woman. That is the nature of the animal. She has a good deal of the old Adam in her—a whole ribful. Fashion is a female god, quite as merciless in her way as Juggernaut is in his. No woman that is a woman would hesitate between being bitten to death by an insect, if the bites were incurred at the behest of fashion, and dispensing with a headdress that was according to the mode. Accordingly when a person of foreboding mind sees an elaborately "switched" woman, he will take it for granted that she is poisoning herself to death as surely as though she daily swallowed a solution of arsenic. Sooner or later that jute will be the death of her. No arguments from her will avail with me. With such a switch as that she may beat the devil around the bush in vain. ALI BABA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwa

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 28 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1wtuss

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, August 16, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Large and valuable Brewery Building and Lager Beer Vaults, N. W. corner of Thirty-first and Master streets, 100 feet by 200 feet, two fronts. The improvements are a stone building, about 50 by 100 feet, formerly occupied as a brewery (by Christian Rentschler). There is ample ground for additional vaults. Terms—One-third cash. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Dwelling and stable, northeast corner of Thirty-first and Master streets. All those messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate at the northeast corner of Thirty-first and Master streets; containing in front on Thirty-first street 100 feet, and in depth along Master street 180 feet. The improvements are a three-story brick dwelling and large brick stable. Terms—One-third cash. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 26 13 3t 4Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

3 3t5 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING

Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,

AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

SEVENTH Street, above F,

(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),

WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphia. 10 mws

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE FOR HARBOR DEFENSES, UNION BANK BUILDING,

BALTIMORE, MD.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock noon of the 12th day of September next ensuing, for the removal of the following "OBSTRUCTIONS" from the Channel of James River, Virginia, below Richmond, viz.:

At WARWICK BAR, about five miles below Richmond, wreck of three (3) small schooners, 50, 60 and 80 tons, old measurement.

At DRURY'S BLUFF, about seven miles below Richmond, wreck of iron-clad ram Fredericksburg, sunk with armor, guns, etc., on board; iron gunboat Raleigh, 150 tons, old measurement, sunk with guns, etc., on board; war steamer Jamestown, wooden, 1200 tons, sunk with guns, etc., on board; steamer Curtis Peck, 450 tons, old measurement; schooners Wythe, 300 tons; Roach, 225 tons; brig, 175 tons, and a small schooner of about 80 or 100 tons, name unknown. Also, 18 or 20 cribs of timber and stone, each 22 feet square, averaging 18 feet high.

At TRENTS, or GRAVEYARD REACH, about ten miles below Richmond, wreck of schooner Galego, 250 tons, old measurement; wreck of pilot boat Plume, 87 tons, old measurement.

Below AIKENS, or VARINA, about twenty miles from Richmond, 37 to 40 piles, part of remains of old military bridge.

Proposals will be received for the removal of all the obstructions named above, or a portion, but single bids are preferred for the entire removal of all the obstructions at each point as named above.

Each proposal must state the time within which the work will be finished, and the method or manner of removal proposed at each point, whether by blasting or otherwise.

Some of the wrecks are of considerable value, and it is expected that the privilege of raising them will either be paid for by the contractors in money to the United States, or that their material will be taken in compensation for removing other wrecks which are worthless.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids for any reason deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

Proposals will be opened at 1:30 P. M. of the 12th day of September next ensuing, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

Forms of proposals to be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be in duplicate, endorsed "Proposals for Removing Obstructions in James River," each accompanied by a printed copy of this advertisement, and addressed to

Col. WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Union Bank Building,
8 11 6t Baltimore, Md.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, THIRD DIST., DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office up to 12 M., on TUESDAY, the sixth day of September, 1870, for setting "Osage Orange" plants around the following-named National Cemeteries, in the State of Virginia (for the purpose of enclosing the same with secure hedging), viz.:—

Richmond National	Cemetery		Richmond, Va.
Fredericksburg	"	"	Fredericksburg, Va.
Culpepper	"	"	Culpepper, Va.
Winchester	"	"	Winchester, Va.
Staunton	"	"	Staunton, Va.
Danville	"	"	Danville, Va.
Poplar Grove	"	"	Petersburg, Va.
City Point	"	"	City Point, Va.
Seven Pines	"	"	Seven Pines, Va.
Cold Harbor	"	"	Cold Harbor, Va.
Glendale	"	"	Glendale, Va.
Fort Harrison	"	"	Fort Harrison, Va.
Hampton	"	"	Hampton, Va.
Yorktown	"	"	Yorktown, Va.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that in the event of the acceptance of the proposal the bidder or bidders will enter into a contract for the planting of the hedging.

The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application to this office.

Bidders are required to bind themselves that if the plants do not thrive they will renew them for a period of *two* years, as they may happen to fail during that time.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Third Quartermaster's District, Department of the East. 8 5

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.

OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.

FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.

EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,

President. JAMES HOEY,

6 27 mwf 6m General Manager.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 5:15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:45 and 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 8:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS.

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

The 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington for Newark at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 2:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIF in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternooon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3·00
" " " " Long Branch.... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation,	10 A. M. & 12:50 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n,	9:20 A. M. & 3:30 & 8:40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11:55 A. M.
Erie Express	8:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:20 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Situation—The Increased Tolls and Prices—The Resumption in the Lehigh Region—Quotations, Etc. Etc.

The coal-consuming public are now being urged to lay in their winter's supply of coal at as early a day as possible on account of a probable rise in the price of the commodity in case of their failure to do so. This advice, always proper at this season of the year, is much more so at the present time.

Though the miners have agreed to go to work at reduced rates, it appears that the public are not to obtain any benefit from the reduction. This, however, is what might naturally be expected from former experiences. Cold weather is always made use of as an excuse for a rise in price, whether there is much of an increased demand or not. Consumers, if they are of the thrifty kind who have a lookout ahead now and then, always purchase their winter's supply at about this time of the year, so as not to be troubled with the increased rates.

But some of these are holding back from purchasing just now, in expectation of a decline on account of the resumption, which, having taken place at a lower rate of wages, should put an increased supply in the market at low rates. The very abundance of the supply itself should lower the price if nothing else. But it seems that the railroad companies are to advance the tolls for carriage proportionate to the decline in prices caused by the increased supply and the low wages, so that the consumers at this market will not obtain any direct benefit from the resumption.

Under these circumstances those who are waiting for the expected decline are urged to buy at once, as it is thought that the present are the lowest prices which we will have this season. The rates of toll and transportation will be increased fifty cents per ton on the first of September, and the other transportation companies are expected to follow this lead. It is said that these rates may be increased again on the 1st of October, which is not at all unlikely, seeing who it is that does it. Coastwise freights will in all probability be advanced also. For this consumers at large have to thank the Reading Railroad Company, who, not content with present rates, which barely if hardly allow Philadelphia merchants to compete with those of New York, are determined to stick close to the margin, leaving every inch possible for themselves.

The public is, however, warned not to rush into the market, and by so doing produce a rise, but to go in easy, as it were, taking it lightly, and being not at all anxious, as under usual circumstances, though a decline cannot be looked for, no advance in figures at this port will take place at present. A regular but not overwhelming trade, using up the increased supply, will tend to keep prices down. The holding back of all purchasers on the contrary will only tend to produce an upward tendency.

On Wednesday last the miners at Summit Hill, in the Lehigh region, resumed work upon terms satisfactory both to themselves and the company. These mines had been idle since February, and the effect of this idleness upon the workmen can be better imagined than described. In the Lehigh region the strike at the Lehigh Coal and Navigation mines is at an end, the men having decided to resume work on the company's terms.

At Mauch Chunk, during the past week, there were shipped over the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads and the Canal, 110,935·07 tons. The previous week there were 118,250·08 tons shipped, a decrease of 7,315·01 tons for the week. The shipments for the corresponding week last year were 113,591·14 tons, a decrease for the week of 1870 of 2,656·07 tons.

The active and excited feeling which prevailed in the Philadelphia market during the early part of the week has settled down to a steady demand for immediate shipments. The following are current rates of freight from Port Richmond for the week ending August 11:—

Bangor, $2·10@2·25; Bath, $2; Boston, $2·25@2·40; East Cambridge, $2·25; Davensport and dis., $2·25@2·30; Dorchester, $2·25; Newburyport, $2·25; New Bedford, $1·75; Providence, $2; Pawtucket and tow, $1·90; Allen's Point, $1·85; Norwich and tow, $1·75@1·95; Norwalk, $1·70; Stonington $1 75; Brooklyn, $1·30; New York, $1·30; Jersey City, $1·25@1·30; Norfolk, $1; Marblehead, $2·25. From Baltimore:—Philadelphia, $1@1·05; New York, $1·85@1·90.

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond, for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry; to other points rates are 40 cents per ton higher:—

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4·25@4·40; do. Steamboat, $4·50@4·60; do. Broken, $4·50@4·70; do. Egg, $4·50@4·70; do. Stove, $4·50@4·70; do. Chestnut, $3·70@3·90. Shenandoah Steamboat, $4·50; do. Broken, $4·75; do. Egg, $4·75; do. Stove, $4·75; do. Chestnut, $4.

The regular meeting of the Avondale Fund Committee was held a few days ago. A resolution was adopted requesting agents to furnish the names of all contributors to the fund, that they may be placed on record for reference. A number of the contributions are still outstanding, and the committee are very desirous of having them settled at as early a date as possible.

The question of utilizing the coal dust and screenings is again being agitated, and a series of experiments are being made, with some shadow of success. An experiment vastly more important is now being made by a wealthy gentleman of Pittsburg to discover a perfect consumption of the smoke from bituminous coal. If he succeeds in his anticipation, Pittsburg alone will economize an immense amount in fuel, and will be rendered free from the heavy, dark clouds of smoke that forever hang gloomily above it, and which fill the atmosphere, fucating everything and giving the city a dingy, funeral-like appearance every day of the year.

ATLANTIC CITY.—The season at the "City by the Sea" is now at its height, and it is computed that there are upwards of 15,000 visitors at the various hotels and cottage boarding-houses. Three fast trains will run there this afternoon, viz.: at 2,3·30, and 4·15o'clock. The favorite Sunday morning train, at 8 o'clock, has been unusually successful this season. It takes its thousands to the delightful resort weekly, and will continue to run till further notice.

The fifteenth annual moonlight excursion of Mr. D. H. Mundy, the efficient and energetic agent of the road, comes off on Saturday evening next. Mr. Mundy's excursions have always given the utmost pleasure and gratification to the large number who always participate in them, and the present one will not be behind-hand in attractiveness and general excellence.

FOUR HOURS AT CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK, OR UP THE HUDSON RIVER.—On Thursday next, August 18, Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1, will give another of their popular New York Bay excursions, landing at the foot of Forty-eighth street, New York, and giving passengers an opportunity of four hours' enjoyment at Central Park. Passengers who desire to remain on the boat will have a ride on the Hudson above the famous Palisades. In returning the passengers from Central Park will be taken on the steamer for return home. This promises to be one of the finest excursions of the season.

RETURN OF THE CITY GUARDS.—The Philadelphia City Guards, Colonel Mulholland, who have been in camp at Deininger's Woods, near Reading, broke camp this morning and left in the noon train for this city, where they arrived at 3 o'clock. The Guards were reviewed by Governor Geary yesterday, after which a banquet was partaken of at Mineral Springs. Mayor Fox, Major-General Robert Patterson, and others were present.

DRUNK.—A drunken individual named Thomas Gillen yesterday attempted to demolish the stand of a spectacle vender on Chesnut street, below Fourth. The merchant gently taking hold of Thomas, the latter fell. Arising full of wrath he made a fierce onslaught upon Mr. Merchant, and beat him severely. An officer arriving Thomas was arrested, and Alderman Becker held him to answer.

A YOUNG SCOUNDREL.—Alderman Boswell has sent to prison a young vagabond named Edward Doran, on the complaint of his mother, who resides at No. 1111 Carleton street. Edward several times threatened to kill his parent, and last night he attempted it; hence his arrest.

THE SCHUETZEN PARK.

The New Place of Recreation and Amusement for the Germans—A Description of the Grounds and Buildings—The Dedicatory Ceremonies.

In enlarging Fairmount Park the Commissioners have included within its limits Engel & Wolff's farm and Washington Retreat, the two favorite places of resort for our German citizens.

The Philadelphia Rifle Club has succeeded in establishing another place for recreation and amusement. It consists of nineteen acres of land, situated on Indian Queen lane, eight minutes walk from Falls Station on the Norristown Railroad. The grounds have been beautifully laid out, and over nine hundred trees planted in addition to those that were upon the place. The improvements consist of a stone mansion in good order, with stone barn and frame tenant house. There is in course of erection a large pavilion, hexagon shaped, eighty feet in diameter, surrounded by a capacious porch fourteen feet wide, making the actual diameter of the structure, when completed, one hundred and eight feet. The pavilion is surmounted by a flag-pole, with an American gilt eagle on the top. Two arbors, each eighty-six feet long and twenty-eight feet wide, will run right and left from the pavilion, which, it is designed, shall form the centre. It is estimated that the pavilion and arbors will seat full one thousand persons.

A fine shooting house, built of brick, 120 by 30 feet, and fourteen feet high in the clear, is nearly finished. Three massive stone walls, as guards for the protection and security of persons from stray balls, are in course of erection, to prevent the possibility of an accident occurring. The club has been in existance near 25 years, during which period not one accident has taken place. The rifle pit is surmounted by twelve targets, with ample space to add more as occasion may require. The sheds and stabling on the premises will accommodate one hundred horses. A neatly painted fence encloses the grounds, including a fine piece of woodland. The entrance to the park is adorned by a neatly built lodge, the roof of which is ornamented with imitation cannon balls and shot. The grounds and buildings thereon at the time of purchase cost $30,000 and the improvements made and in course of preparation will amount to $20,000 additional. The society was instituted in November, 1845, and is rapidly increasing in numbers, having now over 900 members.

On Monday next the dedicatory exercises will take place, in which the Rifle Club, Turners, and other German associations will participate. A parade will be indulged in, and after passing through a number of our principal thoroughfares, cars will be taken at Ninth and Green streets for the ground.

The exercises connected with the dedication will consist of instrumental music, singing, a speech in English by Col. M. Richards Muckle, and an address in German by Dr. G. Kellner. Then there will be prize shooting, acrobatic feats by the Turners, and other amusements. Tuesday and Wednesday will be taken up with rifle practice, concerts, dancing, games, etc. On Thursday there will be a grand picnic and distribution of prizes to the successful marksmen, social games, dancing, etc. Invitations have been extended to the President, General Meade, Mayor Fox, Governor Geary, and other distinguished gentlemen to be present. The Committee of Arrangements have concluded to make a donation of one-tenth of the net proceeds of the festival to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of German soldiers who may be killed in the present war in Europe.

The ceremonies will be kept up on Monday, Tuesday, Wendesday, and Thursday. On Monday a grand street parade will take place, in which the Schuetzen Club, to the number of 1100, will participate; also some twenty-five German singing societies, the Turners' Club, detachments of the National Guards, and other organizations. The line will form at 7½ o'clock A. M., on the old York road, right resting on Green street. After traversing several of our principal streets, the party will proceed to Ninth and Green streets, and take the cars of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to the Falls of Schuylkill, where the line will again be formed, and the party will proceed to the Park, where a United States and North German flag will be presented by a committee of ladies. At 1 o'clock P. M. a banquet will take place, after which speeches will be made by Drs. M. Richards Muckle and Kellner. At 3 P. M. the prize shooting will commence, and will be continued during Tuesday and Wednesday, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. On Thursday a grand picnic will come off, at which performances will be given by gymnasts, Turners, trapezists, and others. One-tenth of the receipts of the Schuetzenfest is to be given in aid of the cause of Prussia.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—An old thief and shoplifter named Mary Taylor, aged 60 years, was yesterday arrested at the depot of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company, for robbing a lady from Norristown of a valise and a bundle, both of which were recovered. On Mary were found a piece of calico "lifted" from some store, a piece of crape stolen from some door, and a pawn ticket calling for other goods. Mary was sent to prison by Alderman Massey.

AT LAST!—On the 4th ult. William Brown (colored), employed by a butcher in the Farmers' Market, Sixteenth and Market streets, was sent to deliver meat to the value of $25 to a customer, which he however failed to do, but disappeared. This morning he again put in an appearance, and whilst walking through the market was pointed out by a colored friend to an officer, who at once arrested him. Alderman Jones sent him to prison.

THE PUBLIC BATHS.—The following shows the number of bathers in our public baths during the week:—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Otis street	503	110	2121	301
Almond street	588	77	3647	243
Manayunk	90	44	1238	69
Total	1181	231	7006	613

A POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—Last night one John Armstrong attempted to raise a row at Thirteenth and Albert streets, whereupon a policeman endeavored to arrest him. Not liking the officer's familiarity, he knocked him down, clasped him round the throat, and was about producing a case of asphyxiation when some neighbors interfered. Alderman Bonsall sent John to Moyamensing.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—About twenty minutes past ten this morning Thomas McDonald, aged four years, whose parents reside on Coates street, above Sixteenth, whilst playing with some comrades in Mallock's marble yard, sustained a fracture of his skull by a slab of marble falling on it. He was taken to his home.

WANT OF MATERNAL FEELING.—Early this morning a colored woman named Margaret Jackson, residing at No. 1121 Bainbridge street, threw an infant of which she had just been delivered into the cesspool. Her action being noticed an alarm was raised, and three colored men succeeded in rescuing the "little comer" alive. Margaret was arrested and sent to prison.

ELEVATED.—Edward Tague, at Eighteenth and Lombard streets, yesterday performed a feat of aerostation much against his wishes. The motive power was a steer, who, lifting Edward, sent him several feet heavenwards. The fall injured him somewhat, and the horns of the animal produced some slight scratches.

I. O. H. B.—Bella Smith, aged 32, a resident of the neighborhood of Seventh and Alaska streets, and a member of the Independent Order of Husband Beaters, last evening got full of benzine and beat her liege lord. Alderman Bonsall sent Bella to Hotel de Moyamensing.

ENTERED.—The coal office of John Ward, Twenty-third and Spruce streets, was last night entered by thieves, who fortunately found no booty.

FATAL RESULT.—Catharine McCluskey, aged 37, who was run over a few days since by a passenger railway car, died from her injuries early this morning.

CONSPIRACY.

The Alleged Officers of the Broad Mountain Coal Company Held to Appear at Court.

William Schmoele, Henry Schmoele, and A. B. Jarden were before Alderman Delaney this afternoon on a charge of conspiracy to cheat and defraud.

A. C. McCurdy testified as follows:—On August 23, 1864, when the country was engaged in civil war, coal, like everything else, was going up rapidly in price; I was tempted by circulars and advertisements issued by the defendants, as well as by verbal promises made by the Schmoele Brothers, to purchase six shares of stock in what was termed the Broad Mountain Coal Company; when I called on these gentlemen, they stated that the stock had been selling at $10 a share, but by order of the Board of Directors, the price was raised to fifteen dollars per share; so enticing were the representations, that I was induced to venture $90 for six shares; shortly after that I called at the office and was shown a beautiful specimen of coal, of which I was to receive two tons on every share; I ordered two tons and received them and paid for them in advance; I was to receive them at cost of mining and shipping; the coal was delivered and so mixed up with slate that I would have paid them the price to keep it out of my cellar; I then went to the yard of the company at Broad and Wood streets, and made complaint; I got no satisfaction further than an acknowledgment that the coal was bad; about a month after that the yard and office were closed and since then there has been no place where I could get my rights; some time back, say 18 months or so ago, I observed the sign of Schmoele & Brother on Third street; I went in, saw Henry, and asked for some explanation of matters; I told him that I had been appointed on a committee to investigate matters; a bookkeeper gave me a sheet of paper containing a statement on which there was an item of indebtedness for $172,000; I asked him to explain, and he said it was money borrowed; from whom, I asked; he replied, some from myself and some from the secretary; how much from the secretary? I asked; he replied $6000 or $8000; I then asked him to show me the cash book with any such item, but he did not do so; I now charge that these men obtained my money and that during six years I have never been treated as a stockholder; although the election of officers was annual there has been no call for such a meeting; during that time the defendants have been working and developing the mine and shipping coal and have not fulfiled one of their many plausible promises.

On cross examination witness said that a bill in equity had been filed against the defendants and that suit was now in progress.

After an argument in which counsel for defendants claimed that the time for such a suit had expired, but the act of Assembly was produced in which six years was fixed as the time of limitation. The Alderman decided to hold the defendants in $500 each for their appearance at court.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 423, being an increase of 16 from those of last week, and an increase of 95 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 143 were adults; 289 were minors; 355 were born in the United States; 61 were foreign; 29 were people of color; and 23 were from the country. Of this number, 39 died of consumption of the lungs; 7 of disease of the heart; 31of marasmus; 13 of old age; 6 of typhoid fever; 29 of convulsions; 7 of scarlet fever; 3 of inflammation of the lungs; 2 of relapsing fever; 1 of coup de soleil; 16 of congestion of the brain; 100 of cholera infantum; and 22 of debility.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	19	Sixteenth	15
Second	24	Seventeenth	16
Third	4	Eighteenth	23
Fourth	18	Nineteenth	31
Fifth	13	Twentieth	25
Sixth	9	Twenty-first	5
Seventh	20	Twenty-second	17
Eighth	8	Twenty-third	13
Ninth	7	Twenty-fourth	19
Tenth	12	Twenth-fifth	8
Eleventh	16	Twenth-sixth	19
Twelfth	6	Twenty-seventh	17
Thirteenth	10	Twenty-eighth	7
Fourteenth	8	Unknown	23
Fifteenth	26		
Total			432

A RAMBLER.—Yesterday, one Martin Glenn, a member of the gang known as the "Ramblers," entered a drinking saloon at Twenty-third and Market streets, and called for liquor, which he obtained, but refused to pay for. The bartender proceeding to a rearroom to notify the landlord, Martin reached over the counter and took a handful of currency from the drawer. Another party in the room told him to put it back, when Martin replied: "If you say anything I'll kill you." He then left. Customer No. 2 giving the alarm, Martin was pursued and captured, after a struggle, at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets. During the chase he threw the money away. Alderman Jones sent Martin to prison.

INGRATITUDE.—For months past John H. Lee, residing at No. 817 Emmeline street, has, through charity, been housing and feeding a young man named Alfred Fields. To show his gratitude, Fields yesterday stole $24 from the pantaloons pocket of his benefactor. He was subsequently arrested, and Alderman Bonsall sent him to prison.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—About 1 o'clock this morning burglars attempted to enter the residence of Mr. Benner, northeast corner of Twentieth and Locust streets, by cutting a panel from the door. They were heard by the inmates and frightened off, leaving behind them a brace and bit.

A CHAIR.—Last evening a cane-seat rocking chair was stolen from the front of the residence of William H. Cunnington, No. 1019 Fitzwater street. This morning the police reported having found it at the northwest corner of Tenth and Clinton streets.

CANINE.—One of the Harbor Police yesterday shot a mad dog at Front and Peg streets.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer 6 31 tuths

CROQUET.
CROQUET IN GREAT VARIETY
Rock Maple Croquet only $3·50.
Four quires of Paper and four packs of Envelopes, stamped, in a neat double box, only $1 00; by mail, $1·15.
One quire of Paper and one pack of Envelopes, stamped, only 30 cents. J. LINERD,
Stationer and Card Engraver,
6 29wsm 9m8p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

CROQUET.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
A Full Size Set, 8 Balls, 8 Mallets, etc., $3·00.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 613 ARCH Street.

MACHINERY.
GRINDSTONE HACKERS FOR TRUING stones save the stone. No dust! No delay! Iron boxes for stones. GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m6 No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
WANTED TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE OF moderate size, with modern conveniences, situated between Twelfth and Twenty-third streets and Spruce and Chesnut. Possession on or before, at sellers' convenience, Nov. 1. Might buy furniture if reasonable. Address, stating location and price, "House," Box 1624 Post Office. 8 13 fmw3t*

TO LET—FRONT OFFICE, SECOND Story, with two good Rooms, No. 35 S. FRONT Street. [8 8mwf3t*] BOND & OSTERLOH.

THIRD EDITION

Gen. MacMahon's Report.

The Cause of His Disaster.

All Quiet at Metz.

The Passes of the Vosges.

Napoleon at the Front.

FROM EUROPE.

Trochu and Canrobert.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—General Trochu has assumed command at Chalons. General Canrobert replaces Baraguay d'Hilliers in command of the army of Paris.

No Fighting at Metz.

There has been no fighting before Metz. On Tuesday the Emperor reconnoitred the enemy's position in the woods between St. Avold and Forbach.

The "Times" on Napoleon.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The *Times* this morning says in a fortnight the Emperor has more perfectly undermined his throne than his enemies in a score of years. Reassured by the *plebiscite* he has thrown away the votes of the people and his dynasty. The seat of war is now between the rivers Saar and Moselle.

General MacMahon's Report.

An abstract of MacMahon's report of the battle of Woerth, or Froschweiler, says that on the 6th the enemy attacked the heights of Guersdorf, opening with cannon and rifles. The attack was so violent that the 1st Division was compelled to change front, and soon the Prussians made a feint from the right bank of the Saar, followed at noon by a renewal of the attack on the right wing. Charges of cavalry and infantry failed to dislodge the enemy, and at 4 o'clock the French right was broken, and a retreat upon Saverne and Niederbrun became a necessity.

A Few Days to Decide the Fate of France.

The *Saturday Review* refrains from speculations on the war because, it says, a few days must determine the fate of France and the Emperor; probably the army will take matters in its own hands, choose a leader, and fight out the war.

The *Spectator* thinks the next battle must decide the fate of the Empire, as popular faith in the Emperor is vanishing.

The Prince Imperial.

The *Post*, contradicting evening papers of yesterday, asserts that the Prince Imperial is with the Emperor.

A Telegraphic Blunder.

It is said that a telegraphic blunder caused MacMahon's disaster. General Failly was directed to move on Limbach. He found Kansbach in the telegram, as received.

The Prisoners Taken.

Advices through Prussian channels, from St. Avold, to the 12th, state that the Prussians have taken 71,000 (?) prisoners.

The Saarbruck Fight

was more demoralizing to the French than has been supposed. The pursuers found arms and equipments on the road worth a million florins.

The Vosges Passes.

The Prussians hold Pfalzburg and the adjoining passages of the Vosges. The garrison of the town of Bitche consisted of three hundred soldiers of the Garde Mobile. The Prussian cavalry are before Luneville.

All Quiet at Metz.

METZ, Aug. 13—9 30 A. M.—All is quiet. There is no news at general headquarters.

FROM CHINA.

The Recent Massacre.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.

The news of the recent massacre has created a fearful excitement among the foreign residents, and an extra military guard has been established around the city.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Shanghae advices of July 11th state that fine black teas have advanced, but common and medium grade have a downward tendency. The stock is 90,000 chests. The market for green tea opened at 38 taels per pignel for fine sorts. The demand for the American market was improving. The rates are 15@20 per cent. above last year's opening prices, quality considered.

A large business is doing in silks. The market is firm and the demand steady. The settlements for the month are 9000 bales. Exports to America 121 bales.

Arrived.

Ship Gamecock, from New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Funeral of Major French.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Supreme Council of the 33d degree of Ancient and Accepted Masons for the Southern jurisdiction of the United States, and the Grand Consistory of Maryland, will participate in the funeral ceremonies of the late Major B. B. French tomorrow, in addition to the commanderies of Knights Templar and the lodges of Masons. Major French was the Lieutenant Grand Commander of the above-named Council. The Masonic Temple is draped in mourning.

European Mails.

The statements published that a direct French mail is sent by the Williams & Guion line, on Wednesday, from New York, and that the French mail of that day takes printed matter, are erroneous. The mail of Wednesday by this line goes via England, and the contract is only for a letter mail.

Operations of the Homestead Law.

Last month 29,348 acres at Humboldt, and 11,372 acres of public land at the Topeka, Kansas, land offices, were taken up under the Homestead law. Reports state that settlements are rapidly growing up in all the fertile sections of the State.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Cotton dull; sales 300 bales; middling uplands at 19¼c.; middling Orleans at 19¼c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales 7000 barrels. Wheat dull but without decided change; sales 35,000 bushels. Corn quiet and without decided change; sales 28,000 bushels. Oats dull; sales 16,000 bushels State, at 60@61c.; Western at 60@62c. Beef unchanged. Pork heavy; new mess, $29. Lard inactive; steam, 15½@16¼c.; kettle, 16¼@17c. Whisky dull at 97 cents.

FOURTH EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Sales of Ordnance.

The Treasury Statement.

Fractional Currency Report.

Illness of Gen. Spinner

The Prussian Fire Ships.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sales of Ordnance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The acting Second Comptroller has addressed a letter to the Chief of Ordnance, in response to certain inquiries from that official, in which it is stated that the proceeds of sales of ordnance and ordnance stores under the act of July 20, 1868, cannot be used for the current expenses of the Ordnance Department during the present fiscal year, but that the whole net amount must be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the surplus fund. It is also decided that the balances standing on the books of the Treasury to the credit of the Ordnance Department are not to be covered into the Treasury under the provisions of the act of July 12, 1870, at least for the present fiscal year, these balances not having been two years on the books of the department without being drawn against.

Treasury Statement.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $1,085,500. Shipments to Assistant Treasurers, Depositaries, and National Banks: Notes, $3,888,724; fractional currency, $898,269. Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for National Banks, as security for circulation, $341,970,450, and for deposits of public moneys $16,366,500. National Bank currency issued during the week, to replace worn-out bank bills destroyed, $174,610, leaving still due banks on this account, $550,418, and the bank circulation outstanding at this date, $209,406,984. Mutilated bank notes burned during the week, $281,500; total to date, $27,715,400. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $599,200.

General Spinner.

United States Treasurer, is to-day confined to his room by illness. The attentions of a physician has been considered necessary.

The Prussian Fire Ships.

The following was officially communicated to the State Department by the Minister of the North German Union on the 10th inst.:—

"The fire ships and sea marks in the mouths of the rivers Jahde, Weser, and Elbe are removed. The inlet into the harbor of Kiel is obstructed, and here the sea marks are also removed.

"FREIHERER VON REIBAITZ."

"BERLIN, July 17, 1870, Marine Department, Hydrographical Bureau."

FROM NEW YORK.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The steamer City of Brooklyn takes $2,117,000 in specie to-day.

An Embezzling Cashier.

William F. Veltman, cashier of the Fourth National Bank, was to-day brought up on a charge of altering the books of the bank and embezzling $16,000. He was held to answer in $25,000 bail. Veltman was acquitted of a similar charge last April.

GRANT IN ST. LOUIS.

The President on His Travels—Desire to do Him Honor—He Refuses a Public Demonstration, Etc., Etc.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Thursday says:—Yesterday morning the idea which seemed to attract public attention, next to the thrilling European war news, was the arrival of General Grant, which was heralded in the morning papers as having occurred at 12 o'clock on the night previous.

As stated, the President is here on strictly private business, understood to be connected with his property interest in this county, and desires no public demonstration in his behalf. There seems a determination, however, to honor the distinguished visitor and his high office, and previous to the President's departure, on Saturday morning, doubtless the opportunity will be embraced to extend him a proper and hearty greeting.

The President yesterday visited the court house and other places, and whenever he appeared upon the streets his presence was noted by wall, and respectful salutations greeted him on every side.

On 'Change many of the merchants expressed a desire to receive a visit from the President within the Merchants' Exchange building, when they might pay their respects to him collectively and individually. In pursuance of this universally expressed wish, Mr. W. J. Lewis, President of the Exchange, appointed a special committee to extend an invitation to the Chief Magistrate to meet the merchants of St. Louis informally at such an hour and on such a day as he might designate.

This morning early the President visited the office of Messrs. Lanham & Long, and remained there for over an hour attending to business connected with some property he owns below South St. Louis.

After leaving Lanham & Long's office, the President visited the American Express Company's office, on the corner of Fourth and St. Charles, where had business to transact, where Captain C. W. Ford, Collector of Internal Revenue, is manager, and where General Grant stayed to write four or five letters. At half-past 11 the President left the Express Company's office. During his stay there it got abroad that he was in the office, and a large crowd assembled, both out and inside the building, desirous of seeing and conversing with him.

Leaving, as he did, at half-past 11, in company with Captain Ford, he was followed by a large crowd, the majority of whom were unable to distinguish the President from the humblest citizen.

The President wore a plain dark business suit, silk hat, with the ever and oft-mentioned cigar in his mouth, and appeared to be desirous of evading notoriety.

On reaching Fourth and Locust, the President was met by Hon. John Hogan, who shook hands with him and bade him welcome to St. Louis. By this time the crowd increased, owing to the fact that the President had stopped for a second or two, but it was plain that the President was anxious to evade them.

The crowd followed on, men tumbling over boys in their anxiety to catch a glimpse of the head of the nation, and great confusion ensued.

On reaching the corner of Fourth and Pine, the President struck diagonally across to the Planters' House, where it was clear he retired in order to escape observation.

He remained in the office of the Planters' House, hoping that the crowd would disperse, but the opposite was the fact, for the concourse became greater and greater, until it blocked up both ingress and egress.

Ultimately he left the hotel by the ladies' entrance on Chesnut street, and proceeded to Carondelet in a carriage.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

From the Seat of War.

The Emperor Visiting the Camps.

Le Boeuf Given the Go-by.

The Siege of Strasburg.

The Deputies Receiving Thanks.

FROM EUROPE.

Le Boeuf's Resignation Accepted.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—In the Corps Legislatif last night, the Minister of War read the following despatch, dated at Metz:—

"I accept the resignation of Le Boeuf as Major-General of the army. "NAPOLEON."

The People Thanking the Deputies.

Deputy Gambetta read a communication from many citizens of Paris, thanking the Deputies for what they had done, and urging them to push forward the armament of Paris by the calling out of the reserves. The Minister stated that a large number of additional men would join the army within a very short time. Gambetta thanked the Ministry in the name of the country.

Applause for Palikao.

The Minister asked leave to retire, as he had much to do, and took his leave amid the applause of the Chamber.

The Emperor Visiting the Camps.

An official despatch from Metz, at 12 o'clock noon of the 12th, states that the Emperor had visited the various encampments about the place during the morning. The troops were all in fine condition.

The Siege of Strasburg.

A despatch announces that communication with Strasburg has been cut off, and the Prussians are surrounding the place.

Going to Join the Army.

A despatch from Constantinople says a number of French citizens have left there for home to take service in the French army.

Ex-Minister Motley.

The London *Post* this morning has a laudatory and even affectionate article on Motley and America.

PARIS, Aug. 13.

Chevandier de Valdrome,

former Minister of the Interior, has enrolled himself as a member of the Garde Nationale.

French Army Orders.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes decrees naming Marshal Bazaine commander-in-chief of the 2d, 3d and 4th Corps of the army of the Rhine; General Trochu commander of the corps now being formed at Chalons from the new levies, and General Vinry commander of the corps now being formed at Paris.

Activity About Metz.

METZ, Aug. 12—6 P. M.—A body of the enemy came near Frouard, a station on the Paris and Strasburg Railway, this morning. They were attacked and driven off. Their commander was taken prisoner. To-day our cavalry made a brilliant reconnoissance in the direction of the river Nied.

The enemies' couriers and small bodies of cavalry penetrate far into the country, but the main body of their army is not making any forward movement.

The French Still Retreating.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Advices from St. Avold, to Friday night, represent that the French army is west of the Moselle, and still retreating. The Prussian cavalry had reached Pont-a-Mousson, about half way between Metz and Nancy on the railroad.

Part of the Prussians have invested Strasburg. The Prussians as they advance capture vast quantities of stores which have been abandoned by the French.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 13—1·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 91¼ for money and 91¾ for account. American securities quiet. United States five-twenties, 1862s, 86; 1865s, old, 85¾; 1867s, 85; ten-forties, 83½. Stocks quiet. Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 106; Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13—1·30P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 8⅝@8¾d.; middling Orleans, 8¾@9d. The tales have been 12,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Fine Besin, 14s.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Tallow dull.

Ship News.

GLASGOW, Aug. 13.—The steamship Darian, from New York, arrived to-day.

FROM THE WEST.

Fatal Shooting Case.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—A young man named Samuel Newbold, of Jacksonville, Illinois, was yesterday shot and mortally wounded in a house of ill-fame by Policemen Menter, who was trying to arrest him. The policeman was arrested.

Suicide of a Lad.

A lad aged fifteen years, named James Richards, committed suicide at Cordova, Illinois, yesterday, by hanging, for being reprimanded at the tea-table.

Murder in Iowa.

J. H. Walker, a leading citizen of of Corning, Adams county, Iowa, was assassinated on Thursday. The assassin is not known.

Iowa Politics.

It is ascertained that Mr. Loughridge, the present incumbent, has received a majority of delegates in the Fourth Congressional District, and will therefore be nominated. His principal opponent is ex-Gov. Stone.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Admiral Farragut.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 13.—At noon today Admiral Farragut's condition was unchanged.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—Cotton quiet and good, very scarce. Flour dull and weak. Howard Street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $7@7·50; do. family, $8@9; City Mills superfine, $6@7; do. extra, $6·75@7·75; do. family, $8@10; Western superfine, $6@8·25; do. extra, $6·75@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8. Wheat—Prime Maryland, $1·50@1·65; good to prime, $1·35@1·45; fair to good, $1·25@1·33; white, $1·40@1·70; Western, $1·38@1·45. Corn—White, $1·08@1·10; yellow, $1@1·05. Oats, 45@48c. Rye, 85c.@$1. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull and weak at 97@98c.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Situation—The Increased Tolls and Prices—The Resumption in the Lehigh Region—Quotations, Etc. Etc.

The coal-consuming public are now being urged to lay in their winter's supply of coal at as early a day as possible on account of a probable rise in the price of the commodity in case of their failure to do so. This advice, always proper at this season of the year, is much more so at the present time.

Though the miners have agreed to go to work at reduced rates, it appears that the public are not to obtain any benefit from the reduction. This, however, is what might naturally be expected from former experiences. Cold weather is always made use of as an excuse for a rise in price, whether there is much of an increased demand or not. Consumers, if they are of the thrifty kind who have a lookout ahead now and then, always purchase their winter's supply at about this time of the year, so as not to be troubled with the increased rates.

But some of these are holding back from purchasing just now, in expectation of a decline on account of the resumption, which, having taken place at a lower rate of wages, should put an increased supply in the market at low rates. The very abundance of the supply itself should lower the price if nothing else. But it seems that the railroad companies are to advance the tolls for carriage proportionate to the decline in prices caused by the increased supply and the low wages, so that the consumers at this market will not obtain any direct benefit from the resumption.

Under these circumstances those who are waiting for the expected decline are urged to buy at once, as it is thought that the present are the lowest prices which we will have this season. The rates of toll and transportation will be increased fifty cents per ton on the first of September, and the other transportation companies are expected to follow this lead. It is said that these rates may be increased again on the 1st of October, which is not at all unlikely, seeing who it is that does it. Coastwise freights will in all probability be advanced also. For this consumers at large have to thank the Reading Railroad Company, who, not content with present rates, which barely if hardly allow Philadelphia merchants to compete with those of New York, are determined to stick close to the margin, leaving every inch possible for themselves.

The public is, however, warned not to rush into the market, and by so doing produce a rise, but to go in easy, as it were, taking it lightly, and being not at all anxious, as under usual circumstances, though a decline cannot be looked for, no advance in figures at this port will take place at present. A regular but not overwhelming trade, using up the increased supply, will tend to keep prices down. The holding back of all purchasers on the contrary will only tend to produce an upward tendency.

On Wednesday last the miners at Summit Hill, in the Lehigh region, resumed work upon terms satisfactory both to themselves and the company. These mines had been idle since February, and the effect of this idleness upon the workmen can be better imagined than described. In the Lehigh region the strike at the Lehigh Coal and Navigation mines is at an end, the men having decided to resume work on the company's terms.

At Mauch Chunk, during the past week, there were shipped over the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads and the Canal, 110,935·07 tons. The previous week there were 118,250·08 tons shipped, a decrease of 7,315·01 tons for the week. The shipments for the corresponding week last year were 113,591·14 tons, a decrease for the week of 1870 of 2,656·07 tons.

The active and excited feeling which prevailed in the Philadelphia market during the early part of the week has settled down to a steady demand for immediate shipments. The following are current rates of freight from Port Richmond for the week ending August 11:—

Bangor, $2·10@2·25; Bath, $2; Boston, $2·25@2·40; East Cambridge, $2·25; Davensport and dis., $2·25@2·30; Dorchester, $2·25; Newburyport, $2·25; New Bedford, $1·75; Providence, $2; Pawtucket and tow, $1·90; Allen's Point, $1·85; Norwich and tow, $1·75@1·95; Norwalk, $1·70; Stonington $1 75; Brooklyn, $1·30; New York, $1·30; Jersey City, $1·25@1·30; Norfolk, $1; Marblehead, $2·25. From Baltimore:—Philadelphia, $1@1·05; New York, $1·85@1·90.

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond, for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry; to other points rates are 40 cents per ton higher:—

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4·25@4·40; do. Steamboat, $4·50@4·60; do. Broken, $4·50@4·70; do. Egg, $4·50@4·70; do. Stove, $4·50@4·70; do. Chestnut, $3·70@3·90. Shenandoah Steamboat, $4·50; do. Broken, $4·75; do. Egg, $4·75; do. Stove, $4·75; do. Chestnut, $4.

The regular meeting of the Avondale Fund Committee was held a few days ago. A resolution was adopted requesting agents to furnish the names of all contributors to the fund, that they may be placed on record for reference. A number of the contributions are still outstanding, and the committee are very desirous of having them settled at as early a date as possible.

The question of utilizing the coal dust and screenings is again being agitated, and a series of experiments are being made, with some shadow of success. An experiment vastly more important is now being made by a wealthy gentleman of Pittsburg to discover a perfect consumption of the smoke from bituminous coal. If he succeeds in his anticipation, Pittsburg alone will economize an immense amount in fuel, and will be rendered free from the heavy, dark clouds of smoke that forever hang gloomily above it, and which fill the atmosphere, lucating everything and giving the city a dingy, funeral-like appearance every day of the year.

ATLANTIC CITY.—The season at the "City by the Sea" is now at its height, and it is computed that there are upwards of 15,000 visitors at the various hotels and cottage boarding-houses. Three fast trains will run there this afternoon, viz.: at 2,3·30, and 4·15o'clock. The favorite Sunday morning train, at 8 o'clock, has been unusually successful this season. It takes its thousands to the delightful resort weekly, and will continue to run till further notice.

The fifteenth annual moonlight excursion of Mr. D. H. Mundy, the efficient and energetic agent of the road, comes off on Saturday evening next. Mr. Mundy'sexcursions have always given the utmost pleasure and gratification to the large number who always participate in them, and the present one will not be behind-hand in attractiveness and general excellence.

FOUR HOURS AT CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK, OR UP THE HUDSON RIVER.—On Thursday next, August 18, Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1, will give another of their popular New York Bay excursions, landing at the foot of Forty-eighth street, New York, and giving passengers an opportunity of four hours' enjoyment at Central Park. Passengers who desire to remain on the boat will have a ride on the Hudson above the famous Palisades. In returning the passengers from Central Park will be taken on the steamer for return home. This promises to be one of the finest excursions of the season.

RETURN OF THE CITY GUARDS.—The Philadelphia City Guards, Colonel Mulholland, who have been in camp at Deininger's Woods, near Reading, broke camp this morning and left in the noon train for this city, where they arrived at 3 o'clock. The Guards were reviewed by Governor Geary yesterday, after which a banquet was partaken of at Mineral Springs. Mayor Fox, Major-General Robert Patterson, and others were present.

DRUNK.—A drunken individual named Thomas Gillen yesterday attempted to demolish the stand of a spectacle vender on Chesnut street, below Fourth. The merchant gently taking hold of Thomas, the latter fell. Arising full of wrath he made a fierce onslaught upon Mr. Merchant, and beat him severely. An officer arriving Thomas was arrested, and Alderman Becker held him to answer.

A YOUNG SCOUNDREL.—Alderman Boswell has sent to prison a young vagabond named Edward Doran, on the complaint of his mother, who resides at No. 1111 Carleton street. Edward several times threatened to kill his parent, and last night he attempted it; hence his arrest.

THE SCHUETZEN PARK.

The New Place of Recreation and Amusement for the Germans—A Description of the Grounds and Buildings—The Dedicatory Ceremonies.

In enlarging Fairmount Park the Commissioners have included within its limits Engel & Wolff's farm and Washington Retreat, the two favorite places of resort for our German citizens.

The Philadelphia Rifle Club has succeeded in establishing another place for recreation and amusement. It consists of nineteen acres of land, situated on Indian Queen lane, eight minutes walk from Falls Station on the Norristown Railroad. The grounds have been beautifully laid out, and over nine hundred trees planted in addition to those that were upon the place. The improvements consist of a stone mansion in good order, with stone barn and frame tenant house. There is in course of erection a large pavilion, hexagon shaped, eighty feet in diameter, surrounded by a capacious porch fourteen feet wide, making the actual diameter of the structure, when completed, one hundred and eight feet. The pavilion is surmounted by a flag-pole, with an American gilt eagle on the top. Two arbors, each eighty-six feet long and twenty-eight feet wide, will run right and left from the pavilion, which, it is designed, shall form the centre. It is estimated that the pavilion and arbors will seat full one thousand persons.

A fine shooting house, built of brick, 120 by 30 feet, and fourteen feet high in the clear, is nearly finished. Three massive stone walls, as guards for the protection and security of persons from stray balls, are in course of erection, to prevent the possibility of an accident occurring. The club has been in existance near 25 years, during which period not one accident has taken place. The rifle pit is surmounted by twelve targets, with ample space to add more as occasion may require. The sheds and stabling on the premises will accommodate one hundred horses. A neatly painted fence encloses the grounds, including a fine piece of woodland. The entrance to the park is adorned by a neatly built lodge, the roof of which is ornamented with imitation cannon balls and shot. The grounds and buildings thereon at the time of purchase cost $30,000 and the improvements made and in course of preparation will amount to $20,000 additional. The society was instituted in November, 1845, and is rapidly increasing in numbers, having now over 900 members.

On Monday next the dedicatory exercises will take place, in which the Rifle Club, Turners, and other German associations will participate. A parade will be indulged in, and after passing through a number of our principal thoroughfares, cars will be taken at Ninth and Green streets for the ground.

The exercises connected with the dedication will consist of instrumental music, singing, a speech in English by Col. M. Richards Muckle, and an address in German by Dr. G. Kellner. Then there will be prize shooting, acrobatic feats by the Turners, and other amusements. Tuesday and Wednesday will be taken up with rifle practice, concerts, dancing, games, etc. On Thursday there will be a grand picnic and distribution of prizes to the successful marksmen, social games, dancing, etc. Invitations have been extended to the President, General Meade, Mayor Fox, Governor Geary, and other distinguished gentlemen to be present. The Committee of Arrangements have concluded to make a donation of one-tenth of the net proceeds of the festival to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of German soldiers who may be killed in the present war in Europe.

The ceremonies will be kept up on Monday, Tuesday, Wendesday, and Thursday. On Monday a grand street parade will take place, in which the Schuetzen Club, to the number of 1100, will participate; also some twenty-five German singing societies, the Turners' Club, detachments of the National Guards, and other organizations. The line will form at 7½ o'clock A. M., on the old York road, right resting on Green street. After traversing several of our principal streets, the party will proceed to Ninth and Green streets, and take the cars of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to the Falls of Schuylkill, where the line will again be formed, and the party will proceed to the Park, where a United States and North German flag will be presented by a committee of ladies. At 1 o'clock P. M. a banquet will take place, after which speeches will be made by Drs. M. Richards Muckle and Kellner. At 3 P. M. the prize shooting will commence, and will be continued during Tuesday and Wednesday, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. On Thursday a grand picnic will come off, at which performances will be given by gymnasts, Turners, trapezists, and others. One-tenth of the receipts of the Schuetzenfest is to be given in aid of the cause of Prussia.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—An old thief and shoplifter named Mary Taylor, aged 60 years, was yesterday arrested at the depot of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company, for robbing a lady from Norristown of a valise and a bundle, both of which were recovered. On Mary were found a piece of calico "lifted" from some store, a piece of crape stolen from some door, and a pawn ticket calling for other goods. Mary was sent to prison by Alderman Massey.

AT LAST!—On the 4th ult. William Brown (colored), employed by a butcher in the Farmers' Market, Sixteenth and Market streets, was sent to deliver meat to the value of $25 to a customer, which he however failed to do, but disappeared. This morniug he again put in an appearance, and whilst walking through the market was pointed out by a colored friend to an officer, who at once arrested him. Alderman Jones sent him to prison.

THE PUBLIC BATHS.—The following shows the number of bathers in our public baths during the week:—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Otis street	503	110	2121	301
Almond street	588	77	3647	243
Manayunk	90	44	1238	69
Total	1181	231	7006	613

A POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—Last night one John Armstrong attempted to raise a row at Thirteenth and Albert streets, whereupon a policeman endeavored to arrest him. Not liking the officer's familiarity, he knocked him down, clasped him round the throat, and was about producing a case of asphyxiation when some neighbors interfered. Alderman Bonsall sent John to Moyamensing.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—About twenty minutes past ten this morning Thomas McDonald, aged four years, whose parents reside on Coates street, above Sixteenth, whilst playing with some comrades in Mallock's marble yard, sustained a fracture of his skull by a slab of marble falling on it. He was taken to his home.

WANT OF MATERNAL FEELING.—Early this morning a colored woman named Margaret Jackson, residing at No. 1121 Bainbridge street, threw an infant of which she had just been delivered into the cesspool. Her action being noticed an alarm was raised, and three colored men succeeded in rescuing the "little comer" alive. Margaret was arrested and sent to prison.

ELEVATED.—Edward Tague, at Eighteenth and Lombard streets, yesterday performed a feat of ærostation much against his wishes. The motive power was a steer, who, lifting Edward, sent him several feet heavenwards. The fall injured him somewhat, and the horns of the animal produced some slight scratches.

I. O. H. B.—Bella Smith, aged 32, a resident of the neighborhood of Seventh and Alaska streets, and a member of the Independent Order of Husband Beaters, last evening got full of benzine and beat her liege lord. Alderman Bonsall sent Bella to Hotel de Moyamensing.

ENTERED.—The coal office of John Ward, Twenty-third and Spruce streets, was last night entered by thieves, who fortunately found no booty.

FATAL RESULT.—Catharine McCluskey, aged 37, who was run over a few days since by a passenger railway car, died from her injuries early this morning.

CONSPIRACY.

The Alleged Officers of the Broad Mountain Coal Company Held to Appear at Court.

William Schmoele, Henry Schmoele, and A. B. Jarden were before Alderman Delaney this afternoon on a charge of conspiracy to cheat and defraud.

A. C. McCurdy testified as follows:—On August 23, 1864, when the country was engaged in civil war, coal, like everything else, was going up rapidly in price; I was tempted by circulars and advertisements issued by the defendants, as well as by verbal promises made by the Schmoele Brothers, to purchase six shares of stock in what was termed the Broad Mountain Coal Company; when I called on these gentlemen, they stated that the stock had been selling at $10 a share, but by order of the Board of Directors, the price was raised to fifteen dollars per share; so enticing were the representations, that I was induced to venture $90 for six shares; shortly after that I called at the office and was shown a beautiful specimen of coal, of which I was to receive two tons on every share; I ordered two tons and received them and paid for them in advance; I was to receive them at cost of mining and shipping; the coal was delivered and so mixed up with slate that I would have paid them the price to keep it out of my cellar; I then went to the yard of the company at Broad and Wood streets, and made complaint; I got no satisfaction further than an acknowledgment that the coal was bad; about a month after that the yard and office were closed and since then there has been no place where I could get my rights; some time back, say 18 months or so ago, I observed the sign of Schmoele & Brother on Third street; I went in, saw Henry, and asked for some explanation of matters; I told him that I had been appointed on a committee to investigate matters; a bookkeeper gave me a sheet of paper containing a statement on which there was an item of indebtedness for $172,000; I asked him to explain, and he said it was money borrowed; from whom, I asked; he replied, some from myself and some from the secretary; how much from the secretary? I asked; he replied $6000 or $8000; I then asked him to show me the cash book with any such item, but he did not do so; I now charge that these men obtained my money and that during six years I have never been treated as a stockholder; although the election of officers was annual there has been no call for such a meeting; during that time the defendants have been working and developing the mine and shipping coal and have not fulfilled one of their many plausible promises.

On cross examination witness said that a bill in equity had been filed against the defendants and that suit was now in progress.

After an argument in which counsel for defendants claimed that the time for such a suit had expired, but the act of Assembly was produced in which six years was fixed as the time of limitation. The Alderman decided to hold the defendants in $500 each for their appearance at court.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 423, being an increase of 16 from those of last week, and an increase of 95 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 143 were adults; 289 were minors; 355 were born in the United States; 61 were foreign; 29 were people of color; and 23 were from the country. Of this number, 39 died of consumption of the lungs; 7 of disease of the heart; 31of marasmus; 13 of old age; 6 of typhoid fever; 29 of convulsions; 7 of scarlet fever; 3 of inflammation of the lungs; 2 of relapsing fever; 1 of coup de soleil; 16 of congestion of the brain; 100 of cholera infantum; and 22 of debility.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	19	Sixteenth	15
Second	24	Seventeenth	16
Third	4	Eighteenth	23
Fourth	18	Nineteenth	31
Fifth	13	Twentieth	25
Sixth	9	Twenty-first	5
Seventh	20	Twenty-second	17
Eighth	8	Twenty-third	13
Ninth	7	Twenty-fourth	19
Tenth	12	Twenth-fifth	8
Eleventh	10	Twenth-sixth	19
Twelfth	6	Twenty-seventh	17
Thirteenth	10	Twenty-eighth	7
Fourteenth	8	Unknown	23
Fifteenth	26		
Total			432

A RAMBLER.—Yesterday, one Martin Glenn, a member of the gang known as the "Ramblers," entered a drinking saloon at Twenty-third and Market streets, and called for liquor, which he obtained, but refused to pay for. The bartender proceeding to a rearroom to notify the landlord, Martin reached over the counter and took a handful of currency from the drawer. Another party in the room told him to put it back, when Martin replied: "If you say anything I'll kill you." He then left. Customer No. 2 giving the alarm, Martin was pursued and captured, after a struggle, at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets. During the chase he threw the money away. Alderman Jones sent Martin to prison.

INGRATITUDE.—For months past John H. Lee, residing at No. 817 Emmeline street, has, through charity, been housing and feeding a young man named Alfred Fields. To show his gratitude, Fields yesterday stole $24 from the pantaloons pocket of his benefactor. He was subsequently arrested, and Alderman Bonsall sent him to prison.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—About 1 o'clock this morning burglars attempted to enter the residence of Mr. Benner, northeast corner of Twentieth and Locust streets, by cutting a panel from the door. They were heard by the inmates and frightened off, leaving behind them a brace and bit.

A CHAIR.—Last evening a cane-seat rocking chair was stolen from the front of the residence of William H. Cunnington, No. 1019 Fitzwater street. This morning the police reported having found it at the northwest corner of Tenth and Clinton streets.

CANINE.—One of the Harbor Police yesterday shot a mad dog at Front and Peg streets.

FINE STATIONERY,

ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.

DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,

Card Engraver and Stationer 6 31 tuths

CROQUET.

CROQUET IN GREAT VARIETY

Rock Maple Croquet only $3·50.

Four quires of Paper and four packs of Envelopes, stamped, in a neat double box, only $1 00; by mail, $1·16.

One quire of Paper and one pack of Envelopes, stamped, only 30 cents.

J. LINERD,
Stationer and Card Engraver,
6 29wsm 9m8p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

C R O Q U E T.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

A Full Size Set, 8 Balls, 8 Mallets, etc., $3·00.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

No. 213 ARCH Street.

MACHINERY.

GRINDSTONE HACKERS FOR TRUING stones save the stone. No dust! No delay! Iron boxes for stones.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE OF moderate size, with modern conveniences, situated between Twelfth and Twenty-third streets and Spruce and Chesnut. Possession on or before, at sellers' convenience, Nov. 1. Might buy furniture if reasonable. Address, stating location and price, "House," Box 1624 Post Office. 8 12 fmw3t*

TO LET—FRONT OFFICE, SECOND Story, with two good Rooms, No. 35 S. FRONT Street. [8 8mwf3t*] BOND & OSTERLOH.

THIRD EDITION

Gen. MacMahon's Report.

The Cause of His Disaster.

All Quiet at Metz.

The Passes of the Vosges.

Napoleon at the Front.

FROM EUROPE.

Trochu and Canrobert.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—General Trochu has assumed command at Chalons. General Canrobert replaces Baraguay d'Hilliers in command of the army of Paris.

No Fighting at Metz.

There has been no fighting before Metz. On Tuesday the Emperor reconnoitred the enemy's position in the woods between St. Avold and Forbach.

The "Times" on Napoleon.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The *Times* this morning says in a fortnight the Emperor has more perfectly undermined his throne than his enemies in a score of years. Reassured by the *plebiscite* he has thrown away the votes of the people and his dynasty. The seat of war is now between the rivers Saar and Moselle.

General MacMahon's Report.

An abstract of MacMahon's report of the battle of Woerth, or Froschweiler, says that on the 6th the enemy attacked the heights of Guersdorf, opening with cannon and rifles. The attack was so violent that the 1st Division was compelled to change front, and soon the Prussians made a feint from the right bank of the Saar, followed at noon by a renewal of the attack on the right wing. Charges of cavalry and infantry failed to dislodge the enemy, and at 4 o'clock the French right was broken, and a retreat upon Saverne and Niederbrun became a necessity.

A Few Days to Decide the Fate of France.

The *Saturday Review* refrains from speculations on the war because, it says, a few days must determine the fate of France and the Emperor; probably the army will take matters in its own hands, choose a leader, and fight out the war.

The *Spectator* thinks the next battle must decide the fate of the Empire, as popular faith in the Emperor is vanishing.

The Prince Imperial.

The *Post*, contradicting evening papers of yesterday, asserts that the Prince Imperial is with the Emperor.

A Telegraphic Blunder.

It is said that a telegraphic blunder caused MacMahon's disaster. General Failly was directed to move on Limbach. He found Kansbach in the telegram, as received.

The Prisoners Taken.

Advices through Prussian channels, from St. Avold, to the 12th, state that the Prussians have taken 71,000 (?) prisoners.

The Saarbruck Fight

was more demoralizing to the French than has been supposed. The pursuers found arms and equipments on the road worth a million florins.

The Vosges Passes.

The Prussians hold Pfalzburg and the adjoining passages of the Vosges. The garrison of the town of Bitche consisted of three hundred soldiers of the Garde Mobile. The Prussian cavalry are before Luneville.

All Quiet at Metz.

METZ, Aug. 13—9 30 A. M.—All is quiet. There is no news at general headquarters.

FROM CHINA.

The Recent Massacre.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.

The news of the recent massacre has created a fearful excitement among the foreign residents, and an extra military guard has been established around the city.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Shanghae advices of July 11th state that fine black teas have advanced, but common and medium grade have a downward tendency. The stock is 90,000 chests. The market for green tea opened at 38 taels per pignel for fine sorts. The demand for the American market was improving. The rates are 15@20 per cent. above last year's opening prices, quality considered.

A large business is doing in silks. The market is firm and the demand steady. The settlements for the month are 9000 bales. Exports to America 121 bales.

Arrived.

Ship Gamecock, from New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Funeral of Major French.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Supreme Council of the 33d degree of Ancient and Accepted Masons for the Southern jurisdiction of the United States, and the Grand Consistory of Maryland, will participate in the funeral ceremonies of the late Major B. B. French tomorrow, in addition to the commanderies of Knights Templar and the lodges of Masons. Major French was the Lieutenant Grand Commander of the above-named Council. The Masonic Temple is draped in mourning.

European Mails.

The statements published that a direct French mail is sent by the Williams & Guion line, on Wednesday, from New York, and that the French mail of that day takes printed matter, are erroneous. The mail of Wednesday by this line goes via England, and the contract is only for a letter mail.

Operations of the Homestead Law.

Last month 29,348 acres at Humboldt, and 11,372 acres of public land at the Topeka, Kansas, land offices, were taken up under the Homestead law. Reports state that settlements are rapidly growing up in all the fertile sections of the State.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Cotton dull; sales 300 bales; middling uplands at 19½c.; middling Orleans at 19¾c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales 7000 barrels. Wheat dull but without decided change; sales 35,000 bushels. Corn quiet and without decided change; sales 28,000 bushels. Oats dull; sales 16,000 bushels State, at 60@61c.; Western at 59@59c. Beef unchanged. Pork heavy; new mess, $29. Lard inactive; steam, 15¼@15¾c.; kettle, 16¼@17c. Whisky dull at 97 cents.

FOURTH EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Sales of Ordnance.

The Treasury Statement.

Fractional Currency Report.

Illness of Gen. Spinner

The Prussian Fire Ships.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sales of Ordnance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The acting Second Comptroller has addressed a letter to the Chief of Ordnance, in response to certain inquiries from that official, in which it is stated that the proceeds of sales of ordnance and ordnance stores under the act of July 20, 1868, cannot be used for the current expenses of the Ordnance Department during the present fiscal year, but that the whole net amount must be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the surplus fund. It is also decided that the balances standing on the books of the Treasury to the credit of the Ordnance Department are not to be covered into the Treasury under the provisions of the act of July 12, 1870, at least for the present fiscal year, these balances not having been two years on the books of the department without being drawn against.

Treasury Statement.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $1,085,500. Shipments to Assistant Treasurers, Depositaries, and National Banks: Notes, $3,888,724; fractional currency, $898,269. Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for National Banks, as security for circulation, $341,970,450, and for deposits of public moneys $16,366,500. National Bank currency issued during the week, to replace worn-out bank bills destroyed, $174,610, leaving still due banks on this account, $550,418, and the bank circulation outstanding at this date, $299,406,984. Mutilated bank notes burned during the week, $281,500; total to date, $27,715,400. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $599,200.

General Spinner,

United States Treasurer, is to-day confined to his room by illness. The attentions of a physician has been considered necessary.

The Prussian Fire Ships.

The following was officially communicated to the State Department by the Minister of the North German Union on the 10th inst.:—

"The fire ships and sea marks in the mouths of the rivers Jahde, Weser, and Elbe are removed. The inlet into the harbor of Kiel is obstructed, and here the sea marks are also removed.

"FREIHERER VON REIBAITZ."

"BERLIN, July 17, 1870, Marine Department, Hydrographical Bureau."

FROM NEW YORK.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The steamer City of Brooklyn takes $2,117,000 in specie to-day.

An Embezzling Cashier.

William F. Veltman, cashier of the Fourth National Bank, was to-day brought up on a charge of altering the books of the bank and embezzling $16,000. He was held to answer in $25,000 bail. Veltman was acquitted of a similar charge last April.

GRANT IN ST. LOUIS.

The President on His Travels—Desire to do Him Honor—He Refuses a Public Demonstration, Etc., Etc.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Thursday says:—Yesterday morning the idea which seemed to attract public attention, next to the thrilling European war news, was the arrival of General Grant, which was heralded in the morning papers as having occurred at 12 o'clock on the night previous.

As stated, the President is here on strictly private business, understood to be connected with his property interest in this county, and desires no public demonstration in his behalf. There seems a determination, however, to honor the distinguished visitor and his high office, and previous to the President's departure, on Saturday morning, doubtless the opportunity will be embraced to extend him a proper and hearty greeting.

The President yesterday visited the court house and other places, and whenever he appeared upon the streets his presence was noted by wall, and respectful salutations greeted him on every side.

On 'Change many of the merchants expressed a desire to receive a visit from the President within the Merchants' Exchange building, when they might pay their respects to him collectively and individually. In pursuance of this universally expressed wish, Mr. W. J. Lewis, President of the Exchange, appointed a special committee to extend an invitation to the Chief Magistrate to meet the merchants of St. Louis informally at such an hour and on such a day as he might designate.

This morning early the President visited the office of Messrs. Lanham & Long, and remained there for over an hour attending to business connected with some property he owns below South St Louis.

After leaving Lanham & Long's office, the President visited the American Express Company's office, on the corner of Fourth and St. Charles, where had business to transact, where Captain C. W. Ford, Collector of Internal Revenue, is manager, and where General Grant stayed to write four or five letters. At half-past 11 the President left the Express Company's office. During his stay there it got abroad that he was in the office, and a large crowd assembled, both out and inside the building, desirous of seeing and conversing with him.

Leaving, as he did, at half-past 11, in company with Captain Ford, he was followed by a large crowd, the majority of whom were unable to distinguish the President from the humblest citizen.

The President wore a plain dark business suit, silk hat, with the ever and oft-mentioned cigar in his mouth, and appeared to be desirous of evading notoriety.

On reaching Fourth and Locust, the President was met by Hon. John Hogan, who shook hands with him and bade him welcome to St. Louis. By this time the crowd increased, owing to the fact that the President had stopped for a second or two, but it was plain that the President was anxious to evade them.

The crowd followed on, men tumbling over boys in their anxiety to catch a glimpse of the head of the nation, and great confusion ensued.

On reaching the corner of Fourth and Pine, the President struck diagonally across to the Planters' House, where it was clear he retired in order to escape observation.

He remained in the office of the Planters' House, hoping that the crowd would disperse, but the opposite was the fact, for the concourse became greater and greater, until it blocked up both ingress and egress.

Ultimately he left the hotel by the ladies' entrance on Chesnut street, and proceeded to Carondelet in a carriage.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

From the Seat of War.

The Emperor Visiting the Camps.

Le Boeuf Given the Go-by.

The Siege of Strasburg.

The Deputies Receiving Thanks.

FROM EUROPE.

Le Boeuf's Resignation Accepted.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—In the Corps Legislatif last night, the Minister of War read the following despatch, dated at Metz:—

"I accept the resignation of Le Boeuf as Major-General of the army. "NAPOLEON."

The People Thanking the Deputies.

Deputy Gambetta read a communication from many citizens of Paris, thanking the Deputies for what they had done, and urging them to push forward the armament of Paris by the calling out of the reserves. The Minister stated that a large number of additional men would join the army within a very short time. Gambetta thanked the Ministry in the name of the country.

Applause for Palikao.

The Minister asked leave to retire, as he had much to do, and took his leave amid the applause of the Chamber.

The Emperor Visiting the Camps.

An official despatch from Metz, at 12 o'clock noon of the 12th, states that the Emperor had visited the various encampments about the place during the morning. The troops were all in fine condition.

The Siege of Strasburg.

A despatch announces that communication with Strasburg has been cut off, and the Prussians are surrounding the place.

Going to Join the Army.

A despatch from Constantinople says a number of French citizens have left there for home to take service in the French army.

Ex-Minister Motley.

The London *Post* this morning has a laudatory and even affectionate article on Motley and America.

PARIS, Aug. 13.

Chevandier de Valdrome,

former Minister of the Interior, has enrolled himself as a member of the Garde Nationale.

French Army Orders.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes decrees naming Marshal Bazaine commander-in-chief of the 2d, 3d and 4th Corps of the army of the Rhine; General Trochu commander of the corps now being formed at Chalons from the new levies, and General Vinry commander of the corps now being formed at Paris.

Activity About Metz.

METZ, Aug. 12—6 P. M.—A body of the enemy came near Frouard, a station on the Paris and Strasburg Railway, this morning. They were attacked and driven off. Their commander was taken prisoner. To-day our cavalry made a brilliant reconnoissance in the direction of the river Nied.

The enemies' couriers and small bodies of cavalry penetrate far into the country, but the main body of their army is not making any forward movement.

The French Still Retreating.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Advices from St. Avold, to Friday night, represent that the French army is west of the Moselle, and still retreating. The Prussian cavalry had reached Pont-a-Mousson, about half way between Metz and Nancy on the railroad.

Part of the Prussians have invested Strasburg. The Prussians as they advance capture vast quantities of stores which have been abandoned by the French.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 13—1·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 91¾ for money and 91¾ for account. American securities quiet. United States five-twenties, 1862s, 86; 1865s, old, 85¾; 1867s, 85; ten-forties, 83¾. Stocks quiet. Erie, 17¼; Illinois Central, 106; Great Western, 22.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13—1·30P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 8½@8¾d.; middling Orleans, 8¾@9d. The sales have been 12,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Fine Bosin, 14s.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Tallow dull.

Ship News.

GLASGOW, Aug. 13.—The steamship Darian, from New York, arrived to-day.

FROM THE WEST.

Fatal Shooting Case.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—A young man named Samuel Newbold, of Jacksonville, Illinois, was yesterday shot and mortally wounded in a house of ill-fame by Policemen Menter, who was trying to arrest him. The policeman was arrested.

Suicide of a Lad.

A lad aged fifteen years, named James Richards, committed suicide at Cordova, Illinois, yesterday, by hanging, for being reprimanded at the tea-table.

Murder in Iowa.

J. H. Walker, a leading citizen of of Corning, Adams county, Iowa, was assassinated on Thursday. The assassin is not known.

Iowa Politics.

It is ascertained that Mr. Loughridge, the present incumbent, has received a majority of delegates in the Fourth Congressional District, and will therefore be nominated. His principal opponent is ex-Gov. Stone.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Admiral Farragut.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 13.—At noon today Admiral Farragut's condition was unchanged.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—Cotton quiet and good, very scarce. Flour dull and weak. Howard Street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $7@7·50; do. family, $8@9; City Mills superfine, $6@7; do. extra, $6·75@7·75; do. family, $8@10; Western superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·75@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8. Wheat—Prime Maryland, $1·50@1·65; good to prime, $1·35@1·45; fair to good, $1·25@1·33; white, $1·40@1·70; Western, $1·38@1·45. Corn—White, $1·08@1·10; yellow, $1@1·05. Oats, 45@48c. Rye, 85c.@$1. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull and weak at 97@98c.